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Agents: 6,000 Do. ... 1,000 Do.
Australia: 23 B. ... 2,000 Do.
Belgium: 1,000 Do. ... 1,000 Do.
Canada: 1,000 Do. ... 1,000 Do.
France: 1,000 Do. ... 1,000 Do.
Germany: 1,000 Do. ... 1,000 Do.
Italy: 1,000 Do. ... 1,000 Do.
Japan: 1,000 Do. ... 1,000 Do.
Netherlands: 1,000 Do. ... 1,000 Do.
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Sweden: 1,000 Do. ... 1,000 Do.
Switzerland: 1,000 Do. ... 1,000 Do.
U.S.: 1,000 Do. ... 1,000 Do.
U.K.: 1,000 Do. ... 1,000 Do.
USSR: 1,000 Do. ... 1,000 Do.
West Germany: 1,000 Do. ... 1,000 Do.
Yugoslavia: 1,000 Do. ... 1,000 Do.

ESTABLISHED 1887

Bush Urges NATO to Change Strategy on Atomic Response

By Jim Hoagland

Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — President George Bush has proposed that the United States and its European allies reverse three decades of defense doctrine and make nuclear arms "weapons of last resort" to ward off Soviet aggression in Western Europe, diplomats have disclosed.

Mr. Bush's proposal to lengthen the trip wire for the "flexible response" strategy, which threatened a quick Western nuclear response to a Soviet invasion, is part of a wide-ranging U.S. blueprint for change in North Atlantic Treaty Organization doctrine and strategy. Mr. Bush's statement, in effect a draft declaration, has been circulated in a letter to European leaders in advance of the summit meeting in London on Thursday and Friday.

The proposed changes in NATO doctrine are, in part, an attempt to reassure and bolster the Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who is under attack from conservative critics within his party. Mr. Bush's letter also endorses radical changes in the alliance's traditional "forward defense" deployment in West Germany, the diplomats said, which should also reassure the Soviets.

Under existing NATO doctrine, tactical nuclear weapons could be used in the early days of a battle if Warsaw Pact conventional forces appeared to be gaining the upper hand. By moving to a strategy in

which the alliance would wait to use tactical nuclear weapons only as a last resort, NATO would in effect commit itself to no early first use of nuclear weapons, without formally renouncing the right to strike first.

The NATO summit will also consider changes in military hardware, in response to the reduced threat from the Warsaw Pact.

The U.S. draft is being closely coordinated with a similar, more detailed document being drawn up by NATO's secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, and his staff. Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d is said to have taken particular care to get agreement from the West German government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, which is working to bring a reunited Germany into NATO despite Soviet objections.

The only country that has replied coolly to the U.S. draft thus far is France, according to one source. The French president, François Mitterrand, is unhappy with U.S. insistence that the summit meeting address in detail its final declaration the future institutions and role of the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Mr. Mitterrand apparently does not disagree greatly in substance with the U.S. proposal for a small executive body for the pan-European organization. But he reportedly feels that it is not proper for NATO to prescribe the shape of the conference, which the Soviets hope will eventually replace NATO and the Warsaw Pact as a common European security organization.

French and American differences over the future of NATO are the most pronounced within the 16-member alliance, diplomats said. A sharp exchange can be expected if the United States renews earlier suggestions that NATO should now redefine its mandate to include joint operations outside Europe, these diplomats said.

But Mr. Bush studiously did not mention these "out-of-area operations" in his letter. French officials expect Mr. Mitterrand to work for an outwardly smooth summit meeting by subordinating his concern over the security conference if the United States does not push the issue of out-of-area operations.

Although he is reportedly also concerned that the evolving U.S. position on NATO nuclear strategy lacks clarity, Mr. Mitterrand will voice his reservations only tangentially, since France has not taken part in NATO nuclear planning since withdrawing from the alliance's military command in 1966.

Throughout the Cold War, the

See NATO, Page 8

Opening NATO Door a Bit

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush has proposed according East European and Soviet diplomats to NATO, according to Western officials.

This and other ideas, outlined in a letter to West European leaders for consideration at the NATO summit meeting in London on Thursday and Friday, are intended to demonstrate that the Western alliance is keeping pace with the changes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Western officials describe Mr. Bush's letter as an attempt to find a balance between adapting to the changes and maintaining the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's defensive abilities.

Explaining the proposals, Western officials said Mr. Bush had suggested that "permanent liaison missions" headed by ambassadors from Eastern Europe and Soviet officials could be established at NATO to persuade them that the Western alliance is a stabilizing factor and not a threat.

Neither East European nations nor the Soviet Union would be allowed to become members of the alliance.

American officials say that including East European nations in NATO would unduly alarm the Soviets, and that allowing Moscow to join is not considered a realistic possibility.

Other ideas contained in Mr. Bush's letter include reducing NATO forces close to Eastern borders; withdrawing nuclear artillery shells from Europe; and declaring that nuclear weapons are to be used in conflict only as a last resort.

The idea of reducing NATO troops near Eastern borders is an acknowledgment that the reunification of Germany and the withdrawal of Soviet forces will eliminate the need for large numbers of Western forces near what is now the border between West Germany and East Germany.

The ideas contained in the letter are expected to be presented in a declaration at the summit meeting.



Policemen removing an anti-Communist demonstrator from Red Square in Moscow on Monday as the Soviet party congress began.

East Berliners Guard Their New Marks

By Richard E. Smith

International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — East Berliners armed with Deutsche marks flocked to stores at home and in West Berlin on Monday, the first shopping day of German economic union, but they did more looking than buying.

And in another sign of wariness as the economic merger took hold, about 28,000 workers held warning strikes at East German factories to press for better pay and working conditions.

"There was clearly no spending spree even though some of our washing machines have fallen to only about a third of their former price," said Jürgen Schütz, the floor manager at the Foron appliance store on Karl Liebknecht Street in East Berlin.

Dietrich Brandt, a shopper at a supermarket on Rosa Luxemburg Street, said, "We have to save money because we may not even have work later in the year."

The cautious behavior of the East German

consumers is likely to reassure world financial markets, which at various points have been concerned that a surge of buying might have swelled inflation and led to a weaker Deutsche mark and higher interest rates.

Karl Otto Pöhl, the president of the West

Pöhl predicts West German inflation will remain below 3 percent this year. Page 11.

German Bundesbank, the central bank, noted the trend.

Speaking in London, he said: "The latest indications are that people will not spend too large a proportion of their new D-mark holdings right away. This will clearly help to keep inflationary dangers in check."

Mr. Pöhl said that although the initial costs of economic union would be substantial, the benefits would be well worth the effort. "We are condemned to success in a situation such as this," he said.

[East Germany announced its timetable for

elections on Monday, saying that pan-German voting to seal political unification with West Germany should be held on Dec. 2, Reuters reported from Berlin.

[The general elections will be preceded by voting in East Germany alone on Oct. 14 to restore a federal governing system, Günther Krause, parliamentary floor leader of the governing Christian Democrats, said.]

Most East Germans were withdrawing far less than the maximum 2,000 DM (\$1,200) that they are initially entitled to take from their accounts, and shopping patterns on Monday showed that they were even careful with this.

According to new statistics released by the Bundesbank, East Germans withdrew a total of 4.5 billion DM, well below the Bundesbank's forecast of 6 billion DM. East Germans continued to line up on Monday to collect their new money.

It was little wonder that buyers were wary

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Gorbachev Attacks Critics In Party

Says Nation Faces 'Dismal' Future If His Plans Fail

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev took the offensive against his hard-line critics Monday at the opening session of a landmark Communist Party congress, declaring that the Soviet Union faced a "dismal" future if his program of national reconstruction failed.

Addressing a hall packed with Communist Party bureaucrats and senior military officers, Mr. Gorbachev acknowledged that the crisis facing the country had deepened during his five years as leader of the party.

But, although conceding that "mistakes" had been committed by the leadership, he attributed most of the problems to "the extremely grim legacy that we inherited."

"This will be a time for blunt speaking," Mr. Gorbachev said, setting the tone for the 10-day congress which could lead to the breakup of the party that has held virtually a monopoly of political power for the last 72 years.

"The issue today," he said, "is this: Either Soviet society will go forward along the path of the profound changes that have been begun, ensuring a worthy future for our great multinational state, or

Moscow completely lifts its blockade of Lithuania. Page 8.

else forces opposed to perestroika will gain the upper hand."

"In that case — let us face the facts squarely — dismal times would be in store for the country and the people," he said.

The leadership has been bracing for bitter criticism at the congress, the supreme organ of the 20-million-strong party, which has the task of electing a new Central Committee and adopting a new program. The congress will be an important test of Mr. Gorbachev's control of the party following unprecedented criticism of his policies by hard-liners at the founding conference of the Russian party last month.

A foretaste of what is in store for Mr. Gorbachev and his colleagues came at the start of the session on Monday, when a deputy from Magadan, in the Far East, demanded that none of the incumbent leaders be allowed to sit on the presidium. The proposal was rejected, but the hall did successfully insist on its right to examine the individual performance of each Politburo member.

In scenes that would have been unthinkable at the last party congress in 1986, deputies heckled Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryshkov and the party ideologist, Vadim A. Medvedev, as they gave 20-minute reports on their stewardship.

Mr. Gorbachev's closest ally on the Politburo, Alexander N. Yakovlev, fared somewhat better with an impassioned defense of *glasnost*, or openness, and of perestroika, or restructuring, that won him the respect of the hall.

Declaring that perestroika was taking place "50 years too late," Mr. Yakovlev described himself as a "happy man" because he had been able to take part in "a great renovation of a great country and its historic entry into the world of freedom."

In his opening address, Mr. Gorbachev called for "more resolute measures" to dismantle the discredited system of central planning and replace it with a market-oriented

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See SOVIET, Page 8

Marcos Is Acquitted in U.S. Fraud Trial

By Howard Kurtz

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Imelda R. Marcos, wife of the former Philippine president, was acquitted Monday of charges that she stole more than \$200 million from her homeland and used the money to buy jewelry, artwork and four Manhattan skyscrapers.

A Saudi financier, Adnan Khashoggi, 54, was also acquitted. He had faced charges of aiding Mrs. Marcos and obstructing justice in the case.

A U.S. District Court jury announced the verdict in its fifth day of deliberations at the end of a three-month trial for fraud and racketeering, the first time the wife of a foreign head of state had ever been tried in a U.S. courtroom.

Mrs. Marcos, who celebrated her 61st birthday Monday, cried as the verdicts were read; her supporters cheered and hugged one another. Backers of President Corason C. Aquino of the Philippines sat across the aisle in stunned silence.

[In Manila, Mrs. Aquino said Tuesday that she was disappointed over the acquittal. Agency France-Press reported, Mrs. Aquino said in her statement: "I am sorry to hear that the courageous efforts made by the American prosecution in the case against Mrs. Marcos have not succeeded."

After the verdict, Mrs. Marcos said, "I thank the mighty God for the vindication and I am in great awe and respect for the jury system that symbolizes the soul of the American people."

She later went to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where observers said she walked on her knees down the aisle to the altar and bowed her head to the floor.

Mr. Khashoggi, once called the richest man in the world, said he planned a pilgrimage of thanks to Mecca.

Mrs. Marcos's husband, former President Ferdinand E. Marcos, was charged in the same indictment in October 1983, but was ruled to ill to stand trial. He died in Hawaii last September.

The jury foreman, Catherine Balton, a retired secretary, said, "The

See MARCOS, Page 8



Imelda R. Marcos arriving at federal court Monday in New York.

Philips, Facing Losses, To Trim 10,000 Jobs

By Steven Prokesch

New York Times Service

The new head of Philips NV said Monday that the Dutch electronics giant would take a \$1.44 billion charge and eliminate about 10,000 jobs in Europe in a bid to turn around the company's unprofitable computer and electronic parts divisions.

Jan D. Timmer, who was elected president and chairman of the management board Monday at an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, said the company would take a charge of about 2.7 billion guilders (\$1.44 billion) for the program.

As a result, the company expects to report a loss of about 2 billion guilders in 1990 on sales of more than 56 billion guilders.

Last year, normal business operations earned 792 million guilders on sales of 57.22 billion guilders. Including extraordinary items, its 1989 profit was 1.37 billion guilders.

Mr. Timmer succeeds Cornelis J. van der Klugt, 65, who had led the company since 1986. He was forced to retire a year early after Philips shocked the financial community by announcing in May that earnings in the first quarter had

plunged to 6 million guilders from 223 million guilders a year earlier.

The company said normal business operations lost about 4 million guilders in the first five months of this year, indicating a loss of 10 million guilders in April and May, according to Reuters.

"To reach the profitability of major competitors, cutting 50,000 jobs is what would be required," said Arjen Los of County NatWest Securities Ltd. in London. "It looks like a very timid approach."

Dorian Foyl, an analyst at UBS Phillips & Drew, liked Mr. Timmer's announcement, but added: "This is only the first step."

In trading on the Amsterdam stock exchange Monday, Philips shares fell to 30.70 guilders from Friday's 33.10.

On June 14, Europe's largest electronics company said it expected earnings from normal business operations to be very low in 1990, but it still expected to make a profit.

Mr. Timmer said Monday that the earlier forecast had included a restructuring charge of only 400 million guilders. The company since has had to revise its plans, he

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In Japan, Image Problems in a Photo

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Japan's secretive Imperial Household Agency barred a news photographer from covering an official event and tried to prevent newspapers from publishing his photograph of Prince and Princess Akihito in an informal and affectionate pose on their wedding day, agency and press officials said Monday.

Most Japanese newspapers ignored the photo was a welcome departure from the traditional stiff and distant images of Japan's imperial family.

But the Imperial Household Agency, the government bureaucracy that jealously guards the mystique of Japan's emperor, disagreed. The agency barred the news photographer, Toshiaki Nakayama, from attending a wedding banquet and may also banish him from future events, according to Takenari Sugawara, an agency spokesman.

Agency officials also contacted the Tokyo Press Photographers Association and asked it to persuade its member newspapers not to use the photo, according to Hideyaki Mitsuishi, secretary-general of the association. Most Japanese newspapers refused the request, but the agency was able to recover the negative before it was distributed to American and other foreign news media, he said.

The incident shows how remote the imperial family remains here and how little it has modernized as many predicted would happen after the death of Emperor Hirohito last year.

The dispute also highlights a more fundamental debate about the nature of the imperial family's relationship to commoners. Traditionalists, some of whom still view Emperor Akihito as divine, believe the family should remain aloof, not risking the gossip and familiarity attached to the royal family in Britain.

But many others believe that Akihito, who became emperor after his father Hirohito's six-decade reign, should mingle more freely. Akihito has shown small signs that he agrees, speaking in less formal language than did his father, for instance, and ordering his motorcade to stop for emergency vehicles.

Mr. Nakayama said Monday that it was

the emperor who gave him the idea of taking an informal picture. During a formal photo session Friday with the emperor and empress and their son and new daughter-in-law, Mr. Nakayama said, the emperor broke the look-alike tension by initiating a brief conversation with Kiko, causing her to smile shyly and adding some life to the official picture.

So after the emperor and empress left, and while the young newlyweds were preparing for the next round of picture-taking, Mr. Nakayama caught them in the only spontaneous and affectionate pose of the day.

"Even though the Imperial Household Agency asked us not to use it, it was such a good photo we decided to go ahead," said Minoru Hirai, a photo editor for the giant Yomiuri newspaper. "It makes such a warm, cheerful impression, and it shows the new side of the imperial family — the openness that wasn't there before."

Aya, 24, and Kiko, 23, met at university students, not in a typical matchmaking, and fell in love despite the gap in status between a supposed descendant of the sun goddess and a daughter of a middle-class university professor.

Kiosk

Dozens Killed In Mecca Crush

MECCA, Saudi Arabia (AP) — Dozens of Muslim pilgrims suffocated to death or were knocked unconscious Monday in a stampede in a congested pedestrian tunnel linking Mecca and Mina.

Witnesses said that the stampede prevented an accurate casualty count, but that about 100 people were seen being carried away to ambulances or lying unconscious on the ground.

General News

Legislators declared Yugoslavia's Kosovo province independent from Serbia. Page 2.

Sports

Steffi Graf taught Jennifer Capriati a lesson at Wimbledon, ousting her, 6-2, 6-4. Page 19.

Crossword

Page 9.

Dow Jones	The Dollar
Up 18.57	DM 1.8605
2,898.28	Pound 1.777
	Yen 150.82
	FF 5.5415

WORLD CUP GRANDSTAND

Cameroon Brings Thrills

Cameroon leaves, smiling with pride at having truly put a third continent on the soccer map, says columnist Rob Hughes.

Battle Plans

With English and German supporters headed to Turin, city and police officials there are drawing up tough security measures.

World Cup report: Pages 16 and 17

Semifinals

Argentina	Tuesday
Italy	1800 GMT
West Germany	Wednesday
England	1800 GMT

Rebels Cut Access To Liberia Capital, Refuse Doe's Offer

MONROVIA — Rebels seeking to overthrow President Samuel K. Doe mounted a two-pronged attack on Monday that cut off major routes to the Liberian capital.

Automatic gunfire and artillery fire erupted in eastern and western suburbs, and residents fled the battered and shattered city.

Mr. Doe, guarded in his fortified mansion, offered to form a government including all political parties, but Charles Taylor, the rebel leader and a former Doe aide, rejected the proposal.

There are no defenses on the outskirts of the city, a Western diplomat said. "Once they get to the executive mansion they will find a bit of resistance, then it will all be over."

Officials in Washington said that the United States would help Mr. Doe leave Liberia if he requested it. Witnesses said that more than 100 rebels marched along the main road from the village of Mount Barclay and into the eastern suburb of Paynesville, 15 kilometers (10 miles) from the center of Monrovia.

Automatic rifle and rocket fire echoed through the heavily populated area much of Sunday night and Monday morning. Smoke poured from a government army reconnaissance base.

Rebels captured the town of Caldwell, three kilometers from Monrovia, early Monday as government soldiers retreated to the capital's center in pickup trucks.

"It's terrible, terrible — there are so many rebels," said a Caldwell resident by telephone. "They are so armed and coming with vengeance written on their faces."

International telephone and telefax lines were cut Monday morning, and flights from Monrovia's small airfield were canceled because planes could not reach it.

Some residents, including Wisel McClain, the commerce minister and Mr. Doe's speechwriter, tried in vain to board an aircraft out of the country.

Most of Mr. Doe's cabinet and senior officials have fled. Liberian sources and diplomats said that the army chief of staff, Lieutenant General Henry S. Dubar, resigned over the weekend.

The defense minister, Joseph Boimah Barclay, took Sunday's last plane out to Guinea, aviation sources said.

Rebels also moved in from the northwest of Monrovia, cutting the road to Sierra Leone at the St. Paul River Bridge, residents said by telephone.

Most approaches to the capital were defended only by a few soldiers at roadblocks.

The main resistance had been expected at the Scheffelin army base, 20 kilometers east of Monrovia, but rebels appeared to have bypassed it — or taken it — in the advance on Paynesville.

Rebels were reportedly nearing the main state radio transmitter, which still aired music interspersed with repeated broadcasts of the government offer to the rebels.

The radio went off the air intermittently, saying that it was short of fuel for its electricity generator. Rebels cut the city's power and water supplies last week.

Five soldiers near the embassies of Switzerland, West Germany and

Monrovia, eight kilometers from the center of Monrovia, prevented a foreign reporter from venturing further out, saying that rebels were in the area.

Mr. Doe was thought to be in his mansion on the Atlantic Ocean with 500 members of the presidential guard as his vice-president, Harry S. Moniba, and three senior legislators consulted with officials at the U.S. Embassy.

Another 500 or so government troops were believed to be in the capital.

Many Monrovia residents, more apprehensive of the army than the guerrillas, tried to move toward the ill-defined rebel lines. Thousands trudged through heavy rain back to homes that now are in rebel-held territory.

On Saturday, the United States, Liberia's main ally, said it backed a plan for setting up an interim government to pave the way for early elections.



Youngsters in Monrovia, the besieged and parched capital of Liberia, carrying containers of water.

Khmer Rouge Appears to Gain Ground

By Keith B. Richburg

BANGKOK — The communist Khmer Rouge guerrillas have recently made steady political and military gains in Cambodia, seizing small towns and battling government troops only 80 kilometers (50 miles) from Phnom Penh, diplomats and other sources say.

Relief workers inside Cambodia say that tens of thousands of refugees are fleeing from mountain villages in the provinces surrounding the capital and heading for temporary resettlement camps on the plains. About 20,000 refugees are reported to have fled to Phnom Penh, mostly from Kompong Speu Province, west of the capital.

Relief workers in the country and the few Western journalists who have recently visited Phnom Penh said several security checkpoints had been added to roads leading from the capital to the provinces. But they said there were no signs of panic.

Diplomats in Bangkok said the Khmer Rouge had stepped up guerrilla attacks in Kompong Speu and Kampot provinces southwest of the capital and in Kompong Chhnang and Kompong Thom provinces to the north, and had cut the road from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap and the Angkor Wat temples.

According to diplomats and other analysts, the Khmer Rouge forces are bypassing the large provincial capitals, building up administrative structures in the isolated villages they control and encircling Phnom Penh from the provinces, just as they did in the 1970s.

The Khmer Rouge has the largest army in the United Nations-recognized coalition. International peace efforts have thus far failed to reach a political solution to the war, though calls for peace talks have become more urgent as the Khmer Rouge forces have advanced.

"The resistance has made tremendous gains on the ground," said an Asian diplomat in Bangkok. "They are now tightening the noose around Phnom Penh."

Ek Sereyath, Bangkok spokesman for the non-communist guerrilla group led by Son Sann, said: "What is happening now is only a repetition of what happened in 1975. The defense line of Phnom Penh is becoming thinner and thinner."

Despite the advances, analysts said, the guerrillas do not seem capable of seizing the capital.

The Khmer Rouge, with an army estimated at about 40,000 men, has benefited from the rainy season, which favors guerrilla warfare. The guerrillas are also taking ad-

vantage of apparent disarray in Phnom Penh, where Hun Sen, prime minister of the Vietnamese-installed government, is believed to be beset by fighting within the Cambodian Communist Party and a rapidly worsening economy, caused by corruption and cuts in aid from Eastern Europe.

The Khmer Rouge troops are also cooperating on the battlefield more closely than ever with the two non-communist groups, especially that of Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Officials of Prince Sihanouk's faction said in Bangkok that the number of cooperative guerrilla operations had increased, particularly in Kompong Thom Province.

But "cooperation does not mean merger," Prince Norodom Ranariddh, Prince Sihanouk's son, said in an interview. "We have our own military structure for command and control. We are very proud."

Prince Ranariddh, who commands the military wing of the group headed by his father, and Mr. Ek Sereyath, spokesman for the other non-communist group, said the non-communists often had no choice but to cooperate with the Khmer Rouge on the battlefield because the Khmer Rouge is the largest army and would join in attacks even if not invited.

Prince Ranariddh said the non-communists could act as a check on the Khmer Rouge by moving in to jointly administer "liberated" villages to prevent the Khmer Rouge from building a separate political base.

The prince and other diplomats said the Khmer Rouge was already building a substantial following in the areas it now controls in southwestern Cambodia by shunning violence and trying to project a benevolent image.

"Now they don't kill," Prince Ranariddh said. "They go there with textiles, medicine, even videotapes. It is more dangerous than AK-47s."

He said Khmer Rouge cadres often arrived in "liberated" villages with truckloads of supplies for the peasants.

Other analysts in Bangkok agreed with Prince Ranariddh's view that the Khmer Rouge had made significant political gains. "The Khmer Rouge are successfully increasing their influence in the countryside," said a Western diplomat who monitors Cambodia.

Paris Talks on Cambodia

The five permanent members of the UN Security Council will meet in Paris next week to discuss Cambodia. Agence France-Presse reported from Bangkok, quoting a Cambodian guerrilla leader who spoke in a radio broadcast.

In Kosovo, Albanians Say They're Independent

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia — Ethnic Albanian legislators effectively declared Kosovo province independent Monday from Serbia, Yugoslavia's biggest republic.

A declaration by the provincial parliament here said Kosovo would be "an independent and equal unit within the Yugoslav federation with the same constitutional status as the other republics."

The move toward independence challenged Serbia's efforts to increase its control over the province, where 50 people have been killed in riots over demands for autonomy in the past year. It was likely to further divide Kosovo's 1.7 million ethnic Albanians and 200,000 Serbs, who differ religiously and culturally.

Kosovo is one of two autonomous provinces of Serbia, which is the largest of Yugoslavia's six republics. Ethnic Albanians in the province are boycotting a referendum for a new Serbian constitution that would increase the republic's control over Kosovo and postpone free elections.

Ethnic Albanian journalists said a document drafted by the legislators was tantamount to declaring Kosovo a republic, a move that Serbia has been trying to block. But the legal status of the document was unclear.

The declaration was approved on the steps of the Kosovo legislature after delegates were locked out of the building. While the police sealed off the area, 114 ethnic Albanian delegates unanimously adopted the document.

Kosovo's legislature consists of 180 delegates, of whom 130 are ethnic Albanians. A simple majority is needed for most decisions.

"This declaration announces the essential attitude of the people of Kosovo about the constitution as an act of self-government within Yugoslavia," said Muharem Sani, a delegate who read from the document.

The declaration also abolished amendments to the Serbian constitution passed in March 1989 that curbed Kosovo's autonomy and triggered Albanian riots.

Serbia last week strengthened its rule over Kosovo by passing a "special circumstances" law giving it power to take over from regional authorities.

Serbia has vowed it would never allow Kosovo to become a republic because it was the cradle of the ancient Serbian state and culture.

A Slovenian Declaration

The parliament of Slovenia declared its sovereignty over its own affairs on what appeared to be a direct challenge to the Yugoslav federal authorities in Belgrade. Agence France-Presse reported, quoting the Tanjug press agency.

The Slovenian legislators passed a resolution declaring sovereignty by a large majority saying the decision was based on the "constitution and laws of Slovenia."

The republic's constitution recognizes the federal Yugoslav Constitution only in matters where it does not counter to the Slovenian constitution. The Yugoslav Constitution, on the other hand, states that federal laws issued from Belgrade take precedence.

WORLD BRIEFS

Sri Lanka Rebels Step Up Jaffna Siege

COLOMBO (Combined Dispatches) — Cutting off its water supply, separatist Tamil rebels have stepped up their siege of a government-held fort in Jaffna, the military said Monday.

About 250 soldiers and policemen have been trapped inside the 208-year-old fort since June 11, when the latest fighting erupted between the government and rebels. The fort's fall would be a major blow to the government, which controls only three other military installations on the Jaffna Peninsula, the main stronghold of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam's militia.

Meanwhile, rebels accused government forces of using napalm in a northern district. They said that napalm bombing had killed at least one civilian and that 40 refugees fleeing by boat had been killed by naval shelling. The government has denied using napalm. (AP, AFP)

White House Leaves Tax Door Open

WASHINGTON (AP) — The White House said Monday that President George Bush had not promised to avoid seeking higher income taxes, although a Republican leader had said he did not expect the president to do so.

"He has not made any assurances on anything," said a spokeswoman at Mr. Bush's residence in Kennebunkport, Maine. "Everything is up for discussion." She declined to characterize proposals under discussion by administration and congressional negotiators who are trying to reach an agreement on reducing the deficit.

Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the minority leader, said Sunday that he expected Mr. Bush would not support tax increases but would favor higher oil import fees and taxes on alcohol and tobacco.

Iran Thanks 98, but Not U.S., for Aid

NICOSIA (AP) — President Hashemi Rafsanjani of Iran sent messages of thanks Monday to 98 governments and organizations for helping the victims of the earthquake in June. The United States was not included.

The Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Cyprus, said Mr. Rafsanjani had sent thanks for sympathy, financial contributions and material aid. It listed 98 countries, Soviet republics, Arab emirates or UN-specialized agencies whose leaders were thanked, but did not include the United States in the list.

Also not thanked was Saudi Arabia, which provided tents, medicine and food. Also left off the list was Iraq, Iran's enemy in the eight-year Gulf War. The Iraqis were among the countries that sent relief supplies.

Winner's Edge in Nebraska: 42 Votes

LINCOLN, Nebraska (AP) — An election board declared Monday that Ben Nelson was the winner of the Democratic gubernatorial primary by 42 votes, in what was called the closest primary or general election contest for governor in modern U.S. politics.

The State Board of Canvassers voted, 4 to 0, to certify Mr. Nelson's victory over a fellow Democrat, Bill Hopper. The vote means that Mr. Nelson, an Omaha attorney, will challenge Governor Kay Orr in the November general election. The final tally showed Mr. Nelson won the election with 44,721 votes to Mr. Hopper's 44,679. The board's decision was made 48 days after the May 15 primary in which seven candidates sought the nomination.

Mr. Hopper had urged the certification of his rival, saying he was still not satisfied with the way the recount was conducted but believed Mr. Nelson had won. He said his party needed to get on with the effort to defeat Mrs. Orr.

Sandinista-Led Union Starts Strike

MANAGUA (UPI) — The Sandinista-led labor force began its second major strike on Monday as President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro came to power, signaling out agriculture and some industries to protest government economic policies.

The National Workers Union, which is run by the Sandinistas, estimated that 45,000 workers, most of them supporters of the former Sandinista government, were on strike nationwide. The Labor Ministry refused to give an estimate, but restated its position that the strike was illegal. The union chief, Lucio Jimenez, delivered a letter to Mrs. Chamorro on Monday saying the union opposed all denationalizations.

In the capital, the strike was not as disruptive as the five-day walkout by government employees in mid-May that paralyzed everything from telephones to transportation.

Walesa Challenges Rivals to Debate

WARSAW (Reuters) — Lech Walesa, fresh from a triumph over his rivals in the Solidarity-led government, challenged them on Monday to a public debate at the Gdansk shipyard, where the union movement was born.

Mr. Walesa invited Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki and Solidarity's 260 parliamentary deputies and senators to meet him at the shipyard after Mr. Mazowiecki offered talks to heal the rift between the two leaders. It was not clear whether Mr. Mazowiecki would accept the invitation to go to Gdansk, Mr. Walesa's power base.

Most of the Solidarity establishment in government and parliament have backed Mr. Mazowiecki, publicly accusing Mr. Walesa of imperial pretensions in seeking Poland's presidency and privately dismissing him as too unpredictable and insufficiently educated and groomed for the top post. Mr. Walesa has responded with equal contempt, calling his former comrades "eggheads."

For the Record

About 30 people were injured on Monday when severe turbulence hit a Qantas 747 airliner with 410 people aboard on its way to Bangkok, company officials said. A spokesman in Sydney said the incident happened when flight QF2 from London hit turbulence at 37,000 feet (11,300 meters). He said the jet was lifted about 200 feet by an updraft. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Airlines Cancel Many Flights to Paris

PARIS (AP) — Major airlines have canceled dozens of flights in and out of Paris as air controllers prepared for a three-day strike beginning Tuesday at France's largest flight control center at Mantes-la-Jolie, south of Paris.

KLM, the Dutch airline, announced Monday that it had canceled all 16 of its daily flights to and from Paris for the duration of the strike, which coincides with the start of the busy summer vacation season. Air France and Air Inter, a French domestic carrier, had already announced plans to reduce short- and medium-range flights by 60 percent. Air France said its long-distance flights would not be affected.

All of Air Zimbalwe's outgoing flights, international and domestic, were stranded Monday for a fifth straight day as airline engineers continued a strike over pay and better working conditions. The situation at Harare International Airport was reported to be chaotic as stranded passengers and relatives crowded the building. (AP)

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW	PRECIP.		HIGH	LOW	PRECIP.
Amsterdam	54	44	0	Bangkok	84	74	0
Antwerp	54	44	0	Beijing	84	74	0
Athens	54	44	0	Hong Kong	84	74	0
Berlin	54	44	0	Manila	84	74	0
Bombay	84	74	0	New Delhi	84	74	0
Buenos Aires	84	74	0	Seoul	84	74	0
Cairo	84	74	0	Singapore	84	74	0
Cardiff	54	44	0	Taipei	84	74	0
Chengdu	84	74	0	Tokyo	84	74	0
Copenhagen	54	44	0				
Dallas	84	74	0	AFRICA			
Detroit	54	44	0	Algiers	84	74	0
Frankfurt	54	44	0	Cairo	84	74	0
Geneva	54	44	0	Conakry	84	74	0
Helsinki	54	44	0	Harare	84	74	0
London	54	44	0	Johannesburg	84	74	0
Los Angeles	84	74	0	Luanda	84	74	0
Madrid	54	44	0	Nairobi	84	74	0
Moscow	54	44	0				
Munich	54	44	0	LATIN AMERICA			
New York	84	74	0	Buenos Aires	84	74	0
Osaka	84	74	0	Lima	84	74	0
Paris	54	44	0	Mexico City	84	74	0
Perth	84	74	0	Rio de Janeiro	84	74	0
Port of Spain	84	74	0				
San Francisco	84	74	0	NORTH AMERICA			
Sao Paulo	84	74	0	Atlanta	84	74	0
Shanghai	84	74	0	Boston	84	74	0
Singapore	84	74	0	Chicago	84	74	0
Taipei	84	74	0	Dallas	84	74	0
Tokyo	84	74	0	Denver	84	74	0
				Houston	84	74	0
				Los Angeles	84	74	0
				Madrid	84	74	0
				Miami	84	74	0
				Minneapolis	84	74	0
				New York	84	74	0
				San Francisco	84	74	0
				Seattle	84	74	0
				Toronto	84	74	0

TUESDAY'S FORECAST — CHICAGO: Sunny, 60-70; CLEVELAND: Sunny, 60-70; DETROIT: Sunny, 60-70; INDIANAPOLIS: Sunny, 60-70; KANSAS CITY: Sunny, 60-70; LOS ANGELES: Sunny, 60-70; MIAMI: Sunny, 60-70; MINNEAPOLIS: Sunny, 60-70; NEW YORK: Sunny, 60-70; PHOENIX: Sunny, 60-70; PORTLAND: Sunny, 60-70; SAN ANTONIO: Sunny, 60-70; SAN FRANCISCO: Sunny, 60-70; SEATTLE: Sunny, 60-70; SINGAPORE: Sunny, 60-70; SYDNEY: Sunny, 60-70; TAIPEI: Sunny, 60-70; TOKYO: Sunny, 60-70; WASHINGTON: Sunny, 60-70.

Germans Offer Food to Soviets

BONN — East Germany is willing to supply the Soviet Union with food on credit as a gesture of support for President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, Gerhard Pohl, the East German economics minister, said Monday.

"If the Soviet Union cannot compensate us with goods, then we are prepared to do it on credit until 1991," Mr. Pohl said in an interview with the West German newspaper Bild, to be published Tuesday. "We want to take this path in order to help Gorbachev."

East Germany has surpluses of meat and many other foods because its people have been buying West German imports, which are often of better quality. The two countries formally merged their economies on midnight on Saturday.

Mr. Pohl said East Germany had supplied food to the Soviets in the past in return for ore, coal, oil and gas.

A passenger on a commuter train jumping for safety as a barricade erected by strikers burns in a black township near Cape Town.

South Africa Blacks Strike Over Fighting

By Christopher S. Wren

JOHANNESBURG — Hundreds of thousands of blacks stayed home from work across South Africa on Monday at the start of a week-long campaign organized by the African National Congress and its allies to protest factional black violence in Natal Province.

The Zulu leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and his political and cultural organization, Inkatha, are the implicit targets of the campaign. The organizers are demanding that the government disband the police in the KwaZulu homeland, where Chief Buthelezi is chief minister, withdraw a black infantry battalion sent to keep peace and begin an inquiry into the causes of

the violence that has taken more than 3,000 lives since 1986.

The fighting in Natal has occurred between members of Inkatha and supporters of the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the United Democratic Front, which are allies of the ANC.

A statement issued Monday by the labor federation described the one-day strike that began the week-long campaign as "an overwhelming success."

The predominantly black trade union group estimated that three million workers had joined the strike, or "stayaway" as it is called here, despite what it said was a huge propaganda effort by the government to get them to go to work.

"I think there was an overwhelming response by the exploited masses," Jay Naidoo, the labor federation's secretary general, said in a telephone interview. "We are confident that millions of workers have participated."

But Chief Buthelezi blamed the violence on intimidation of blacks who wanted to work.

"The reason they called the stayaway was to isolate me as president of Inkatha and minister of police and chief minister of KwaZulu," Chief Buthelezi said in a statement.

Among black leaders, an unexpected objection to the strike was voiced by Archie Gumede, a leader of the United Democratic Front. Mr. Gumede, who lives in Natal, questioned the wisdom of the cam-

paign, which he said would only encourage intransigence by Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha and lead to more killing.

Two rival black political groups, the Pan-Africanist Congress and the Azanian Peoples Organization, also told their supporters to disregard the campaign.

The strike demonstrated the influence wielded in black townships by the African National Congress, which was legalized five months ago by President Frederik W. de Klerk after 30 years as a banned organization. The labor federation said it was the first time that a national strike was held on an ostensibly regional issue.

A spokesman for the police, Brigadier Leon Melle, said there had been large-scale intimidation of those who wanted to go to work, including the detonation of mines at several commuter train stations. Mr. Naidoo said the only intimidation he had heard about was conducted by those opposed to the strike.

The state-run South African Broadcasting Corporation said the Port Elizabeth area experienced an almost total strike by black workers, while the Western Cape, which includes Cape Town, was largely unaffected. Absenteeism at businesses in the Transvaal, South Africa's most populous province, ranged from 10 to 90 percent.

In Soweto, the huge black township near Johannesburg, few people tried to come to work on Monday. One man who did reported that militant youths in his neighborhood on Sunday night erected barricades and set fires to keep out minibuses that normally carry commuters.

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PENANG MUTIARA

The Supreme Court's Year: Conservatives Flexed Muscles, but Outcome Was Mixed

By Ruth Marcus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court term that ended last week showed a court solidly but less uniformly conservative than the previous term.

During the 1988-89 term, conservatives showed their muscle in major rulings on civil rights and abortion. Although justices this year again confronted some of the most divisive issues — including abortion, affirmative action and the right to die — decisions were more mixed.

"Despite what appears to be an increasingly conservative majority, this was a year in which the liberals, and Justice Brennan, in particular, had some significant victories," said Steven Shapiro of the American Civil Liberties Union.

The term ended with the most unexpected victory of all for Justice William J. Brennan when the court reaffirmed and broadened congressional power to adopt minority preference plans in an affirmative action case, *Metro Broadcasting v. Federal Communications Commission*. This means giving first choice to blacks and hispanics in awarding broadcast licenses.

The court's four-member liberal wing also triumphed in a case that effectively outlawed political patronage practices. The court ruled that refusing to hire, promote or transfer government employees because of their party affiliation or political support violated First Amendment rights.

The court also held firm in its view that laws outlawing flag burning violate freedom of speech. Justices Antonin

Scalia and Anthony M. Kennedy again joined three liberals, Justices Brennan, Thurgood Marshall, and Harry A. Blackmun, to strike down a federal statute enacted after last term's flag-burning decision.

"If 1989 was bad news from the court for the civil rights movement this is considerably better news," a Harvard Law School professor, Laurence Tribe, said after the ruling on the Federal Communications Commission.

Although the court in *Cruzan v. Missouri* said states may demand clear proof of patients in an irreversible coma would wish to die before allowing their families to discontinue treatment, eight justices for the first time recognized some degree of constitutional protection for a "right to die," Mr. Tribe noted.

The sole dissenter was Justice Scalia, who pleaded unsuccessfully for the court to keep itself out of yet another deeply divisive social issue.

He said, "This court need not, and has no authority to inject itself into every field of human activity where irrationality and oppression may theoretically occur, and if it tries to do so it will destroy itself."

While the term showed the majority is not prepared to eradicate the court from difficult areas, it also illustrated the dominance of a conservative majority unwilling to give broad interpretation to constitutional protections for rights.

In almost all the notable liberal victories this term, the generally conservative Justice Byron R. White provided the fifth vote.

At the same time, a conservative majority that includes Justice White also is willing to defer in most cases to state restrictions on individual rights — trend illustrated this term in such areas as abortion, the right-to-die issue, child pornography (the court upheld a state law criminalizing its private possession) and religious freedom.

In the area of abortion, the most controversial topic plaguing the court, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor for the first time joined with four liberal justices to strike down an abortion regulation, overturning part of a Minnesota law that required almost all minors to notify both parents of their intent to have an abortion.

The court's conservative majority showed its upper hand most often in

criminal law, ruling for the government in 29 of 41 criminal cases.

The court allowed police to stop and question drivers at sobriety checkpoints, for the first time upholding a law enforcement search not based on "individualized suspicion." It ruled that the Fourth Amendment prohibition against unreasonable search and seizure does not apply to U.S. agents operating overseas. It said the police can stop and question suspects on the basis of anonymous telephone tips if there is some evidence to back them up.

Perhaps the overall story of the term is a court poised to shift decidedly to the right with the addition of one more conservative justice. The court reached 5-to-4 decisions 38 times this term — 10 of them victories for the liberal wing, 20 for the conservative wing, the rest non-

ideological decisions. Justice White joined the majority in nearly all rulings in which the liberal or conservative wing prevailed.

"The story of the term was Justice White," said former Assistant Attorney General Charles Cooper. "He's the Supreme Court."

The age of the justices generally considered liberal means that change on the court could come soon. Voting with Justice Brennan in most cases were Justices Marshall, Blackmun and Stevens. Justice Brennan is 84, Justice Blackmun is 81 and Justice Stevens is 70. Justice Marshall turns 82 on Monday.

The ages of the others are: Justice Kennedy, 53; Justice O'Connor, 60; Justice Scalia, 54; Justice Rehnquist, 65; and Justice White, 73.

For Dominicans, Dangerous Lure of Puerto Rico

By Howard W. French
New York Times Service

HIGUEY, Dominican Republic — For José Castillo and his small band of friends, a shimmering life of comfort and fast money lies just across the narrow, perilous strait that separates this country from Puerto Rico.

Undaunted by the regular newspaper accounts of the deaths of hundreds of would-be emigrants whose bodies have washed up on beaches or who simply disappeared at sea — not to mention their own failed attempts to reach Puerto Rico — they still prepare for the day when they can afford yet another trip by moonlight in a small, badly overloaded boat.

"My family tells me I am crazy," said Mr. Castillo, a stocky, fast-talking 28-year-old truck driver. "But life is easier in Puerto Rico. Those who return say there are plenty of dollars over there."

Mr. Castillo wishes to join the rapidly growing wave of clandestine emigrants from this country of 7 million, many of them people willing to risk their savings and their lives to make their way to Puerto Rico or to the United States mainland.

Greek Cleric on U.S. Visit

ISTANBUL — Ecumenical Patriarch Demetrios, spiritual leader of Greek Orthodox Christians, left Monday for a 27-day U.S. visit scheduled to include meetings with President George Bush and the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar.

Although the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service does not release estimates of the numbers of illegal immigrants from particular countries, officials of the agency say 5,341 people of Dominican nationality were arrested in the United States in 1989 for illegal entry, far more than from any other Caribbean country.

Those who make it safely to Puerto Rico often establish themselves without great difficulty on that island, or fly to the mainland United States with little risk of detection, Dominicans and U.S. immigration officials say.

Because the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is part of the United States, immigration officials say they are not allowed to make the routine identity checks that would ferret illegal aliens out from the planeboards of passengers between Puerto Rico and the mainland.

Instead, the immigration service polices the Puerto Rican coast, where its agents arrest many Dominicans, like Mr. Castillo, for repatriation. When they are returned home, most are jailed by the Dominican authorities for leaving the country illegally until they can pay a \$68 fine.

"I had to try for something better," Mr. Castillo said. "Life here is too difficult. On my last trip, in January, I went with \$10 in my pocket. There were 54 of us on the boat. Many of the others came with nothing."

"I'll go as soon as I get enough money for the boat," he added, referring to the cost of the passage. The price is \$275 and up, depending on the quality of the vessel, with no guarantees of arrival, for a jour-

ney of less than 100 miles (160 kilometers). "I won't wait to save up any pocket money."

The waiting list for a vessel, most of which are operated by professional traffickers, can be as long as three months. When the chance finally comes, few turn it down.

Mr. Castillo's friend, Jests Santana, whose mother made her way to Puerto Rico in by boat in 1980, seemed no less determined.

"We had lots of problems last time," said Mr. Santana, a 28-year-old driver employed by a motorbike taxi service whose \$10 daily

earnings are divided with the owner. "We lost all of our money. We were arrested on the beach in Puerto Rico. And we spent a week in jail here before my family could pay the fine."

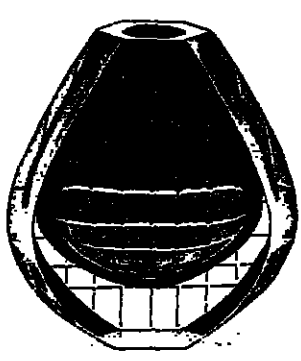
"I think about the danger of the yolas, how they are overloaded and take on water," he said, referring to the wooden vessels, while he leaned on his motorbike in the shade. "But I think of a better life, too."

"Nobody likes to talk about it," he said, "but if they had the money, everyone here would try to go — at least all of the young people."

Earlier this year, a boatload of voyagers, including several from Boca de Yuma, a fishing village in the east, disappeared at sea. No one knows what happened, or how many died, but half a dozen corpses floated back onto a beach here, not far from where the vessel was launched.

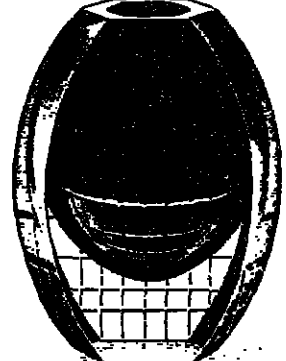
Juan Julio Santana, a 30-year-old fisherman, repainted his boat in bright reds and greens as he talked about the voyagers.

"There is nothing but misery in this place," he said. "No work, no opportunity, not even electricity."



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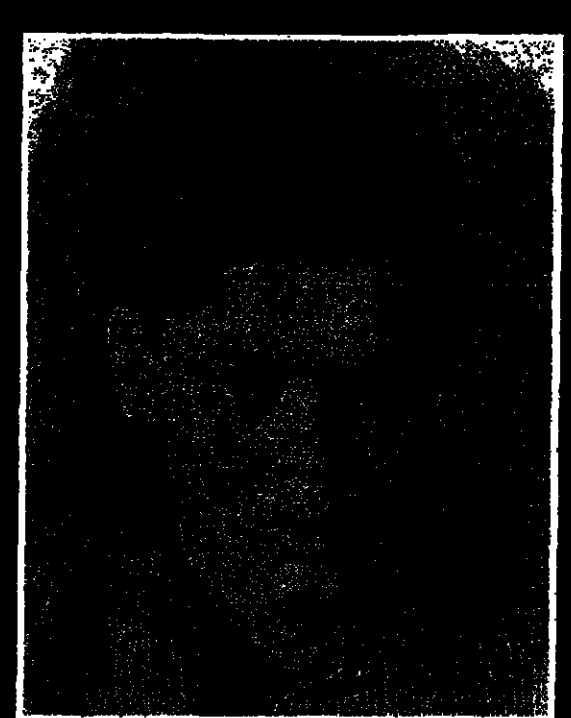


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Urgency on Cambodia

Time is the most certain enemy of the Bush administration's Cambodia policy. The longer the current diplomatic stalemate continues, the closer the Khmer Rouge forces come to battlefield victory, and the worse the prospects grow for free elections and a role for the non-Communist forces led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Despite the House vote last week to provide \$7 million in additional "non-lethal aid" to non-Communist forces, doubts on Capitol Hill are growing, and the pressure is on Washington to accelerate the quest for a diplomatic solution. That can be done only if the White House recognizes two points: The United States simply does not have the means, military or political, to impose a solution. To avoid the worst outcome, a Khmer Rouge victory, it is better to openly promote a coalition between the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh and the non-Communist forces led by Prince Sihanouk.

It is hard to quarrel with the administration's judgment that neither the Vietnamese-style Communists around Prime Minister Hun Sen nor the revived Khmer Rouge killers of Pol Pot are a happy choice. But Pol Pot is far worse. And further fighting only makes a military solution, excluding the non-Communist, a certainty. The non-Communist is not a significant military factor; an early diplomatic settlement is their only hope. The Bush administration insists on a settlement that will simulta-

neously deny Hanoi the fruits of conquest and insure a large political role for the non-Communist. That is a dangerously unrealistic negotiating stance, considering that no one believes the United States will once again commit military resources in Indochina. And it could leave the non-Communist Cambodians the major losers.

Diplomacy is proceeding, ineffectively, along four tracks: among the various Cambodian factions; between Vietnam and China, chief sponsors of the two main armies; among the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, and among various combinations.

The first two approaches have broken down in an apparently futile search for a comprehensive solution. The third, the so-called Perm Five talks, continues but with diminishing momentum. And the fourth, the partial talks, promoted by Thailand, has produced promising ideas only to be thwarted by the chimera of a comprehensive solution. Meanwhile, the Khmer Rouge armies keep advancing.

Washington needs to respond to the danger of a renewed genocide by scaling down its negotiating goals and pressing urgently for diplomatic consensus. For more than three decades the United States has sown great illusions in Indochina and reaped disaster. There is no shame in belatedly discovering the virtue of policies that match available means to desirable ends.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mandela and Sanctions

The acclaim Nelson Mandela won in Washington and the evident additional support he has generated for the African National Congress may sharpen the question of the terms on which sanctions against South Africa should be eased. Mr. Mandela launched a powerful plea to Congress, "to cede the prerogative to the people of South Africa" of determining when to lift sanctions. This puts him in collision with the anti-apartheid law of 1986, which places that prerogative firmly in American hands and specifies terms for terminating sanctions that are substantially milder than those he has in mind.

When would the ANC find progress toward a just society to be sufficiently "irreversible," as Mr. Mandela has repeatedly put it, to justify the end of sanctions? To Congress, he outlined a five-stage progression: 1) removing obstacles to negotiations; 2) negotiating a mechanism to draw up a new constitution; 3) forming that constitution-making institution; 4) writing a constitution; and 5) holding elections. Stage one is where events are at the moment. Stage four—and not just in the writing of a constitution but perhaps in the final agreeing on it

—is where Mr. Mandela says he expects the condition of "irreversibility" to kick in.

The Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986, meanwhile, provides for ending sanctions simply if the government frees political prisoners, repeals the state of emergency, unbans all parties, repeals the Group Areas and Population Registration acts and "agrees to enter into good faith negotiations." When the law was written, these standards were seen as ambitious and demanding. But events have largely overtaken the law. Those of its terms that have not already been met may come within Pretoria's reach during the next six months or so. President George Bush told Mr. Mandela that the United States would proceed in this matter according to "the conditions laid down in our law."

This is the right course. The familiar argument may continue about who is helped and who is hurt by sanctions. Supporters of the ANC position tend to find a moral aspect to the decision. But there is good reason for all parties in South Africa to understand that the United States is faithful to its word.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Flaws and Leaks

These are calamitous times for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. First it discovered a fundamental flaw in the Hubble space telescope. Then it had to ground its space shuttle fleet after a second shuttle sprang a mysterious hydrogen leak in pre-launch tests. These events are a setback for astronomy, a warning for other big science projects and their backers in Congress and the White House, and an untimely black mark for the space agency.

Fixing the leaks may require just a new seal or a redesigned valve. But the leaks and the flawed telescope raise doubts about NASA's quality control system just when it is asking Congress to entrust it with building a \$30 billion space station.

The error with the Hubble is particularly devastating. The \$1.5 billion telescope is not, as was hoped, the greatest stride in astronomy since Galileo's telescope spied the moons of Jupiter. For the moment, at least, it is a myopic chunk of orbiting glass.

It is too early to tell exactly what went wrong or why. But it seems clear enough that two blunders were made. First, one of the mirrors was ground to the wrong curvature. Second, tests that should have spotted the error failed to do so.

NASA bears overall responsibility for the telescope. The agency made several judg-

ments that may have contributed to the debacle. Just as with the shuttle, NASA persuaded Congress to finance the project on cost estimates that were unrealistically low. Because of tight budgets, NASA managers skimped on tests. NASA also split responsibility for the telescope between two of its centers, which fought on testing and design.

A less risky approach would have been to launch a series of smaller, cheaper telescopes first. NASA chose instead to go for a large telescope, but just as it has done with the space station, it added capabilities to satisfy many constituencies, and ended up with a project of high cost and complexity.

Other big science projects have ended in catastrophe, like the Mohole project to drill through the earth's crust, and the Isabella atom-smasher on Long Island, a forerunner of today's Superconducting Supercollider. The Hubble may not join this dismal list if, as astronomers hope, visiting astronauts can cure its myopia by firing spectacles over its main instruments. But the occurrence of so fundamental an error should give serious pause to backers of the space station, the supercollider and NASA's earth observing stations. When will Washington learn that bigness and intrinsic merit in science go together only fitfully?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Watching Germany's Course

In the East, the Germans can use their might to pull economies out of the communist slough. In the West, freed from the distraction of a divided nation, they could get on with uniting Europe. That is what Chancellor Helmut Kohl says they are going to do. Yet even encased in European structures, like a float at a carnival, the German bulldozer may well veer off in new directions. A united Germany will be strongly inclined to involve itself in Russia's plight. Germans may well go on plans for closer (West) European integration, for a (West) European defense force, or for a European currency unit to replace their cherished Deutsche mark. They may well attach more weight to the woolly prospect of a strengthened Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe than to the fairly woolly one of an EC foreign policy.

Other Europeans should not just take Mr. Kohl at his word when he chants that German and European unity are two sides of the

same plenum. They must encourage him to keep showing a practical commitment, because a Germany integrated into Europe is less to be feared and more to be influenced than one held at arm's length.

—The Economist (London).

The rejoining of East and West Germany in monetary matters will be closely monitored not just for its own momentous nature, but for the lessons it holds for the other countries of Eastern Europe, which have no fatherland on hand to make the equivalent of a corporate takeover bid. Although there are real worries about the implications of a full political union of the two Germanys, monetary union will generate synergistic benefits with only slight worries about resurgent inflation. West Germany is taking over underused assets that, with appropriate new investment, should eventually start generating productivity increases of 6 to 10 percent a year for the foreseeable future.

—The Guardian (London).

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The Deal on Germany Is Beginning to Close

By Jim Hoagland

BRUSSELS — The bribe the West is offering to the Soviet Union for a speedy and smooth German unification inside NATO has become so obvious that spokesmen for all the governments concerned are busy denying it exists. That is a good sign that the deal on Germany is beginning to close.

The unwavering nature of the bribe — sorry, make that "aid" — clouds what should be an open and vigorous debate on the terms of this transaction. It creates a phony debate over whether the United States and its allies should play tough fairy and deposit \$20 billion or more under Mikhail Gorbachev's pillow before or after serious reforms in the Soviet economy began.

That is essentially an economic question. But the West's leaders have a political choice to make. Is throwing \$20 billion down the rat-hole of the Soviet economy a bargain if it produces smooth German unification and final Soviet withdrawal?

Public statements by President George Bush and Secretary of State James Baker suggest their answer is no. But what they say privately to some European leaders leaves the impression that their real inclination is to say yes, particularly if they can score a twofold by getting Mr. Gorbachev to cut or halt Soviet economic aid to Cuba in return for Western underwriting of perestroika.

Twenty billion dollars for a united Germany is not a bad deal. But it is not enough. In constructing the deal they have in mind, Mr. Bush and Mr. Baker need now to look beyond the immediate objective they have been pursuing relentlessly and see an even larger picture.

Rarely has U.S. policy toward Europe been so clearly focused on a single, immediate goal. The United States is no longer simply acquiescing in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's hurried dash to wrap up unification by the end of the year. Washington believes that a speedy marriage of the two Germa-

nys to each other and then to NATO is in American interests. If Mr. Kohl were to falter, he would find a heavy American boot prodding him forward.

Mr. Baker quickly gave up on trying to nail the German whirlwind to the floor and decided to run in front of it instead. Margaret Thatcher of Britain and François Mitterrand of France have now followed in abandoning the stalling positions they had staked out in front of Helmut Kohl. They accept that the fastest unification is the best unification. They are exacting compensation from Mr. Kohl in internal European Community struggles.

The Soviets are coming to terms with the need for a quick resolution on Germany. They will stall, haggle and obfuscate throughout the summer. But like the beautiful woman in Winston Churchill's story who showed interest when offered a gigantic sum for an evening's companionship and then anger when a paltry amount was next mentioned, it is the price, not the principle, that is now under discussion. Circle Nov. 19 on your calendar for an all-European conference in Paris to bless the deal.

Characteristically, the Bush administration has chosen its tactics with brilliance and left bigger questions for later. That is, it is still unclear how the rushed joining together of the two German states will further the strategic goal of the administration of remaining "a European power, not just a European presence," as a senior Bush adviser put it.

This formulation is a nice summary of America's long-term problem in the new Europe. A power decides; a presence observes. How does America go from enforcing continuity during the Cold War to guiding change in the post-war era? Some answers may begin to emerge at the NATO summit in London this week and the Group of Seven gathering

next week — if Washington seeks to deal at these summits not only with the future of Soviet-American relations but also of German-American ties.

The White House treats a unified Germany as a wonderful Christmas present that history has left under Mr. Bush's tree. But there is no guarantee that a ticking time bomb does not lie beneath the gay wrapping. Current administration policies cannot guarantee that unified Germany will agree to stay in NATO, keep allied troops on its soil and continue to renounce nuclear weapons beyond the transitional period for complete Soviet withdrawal.

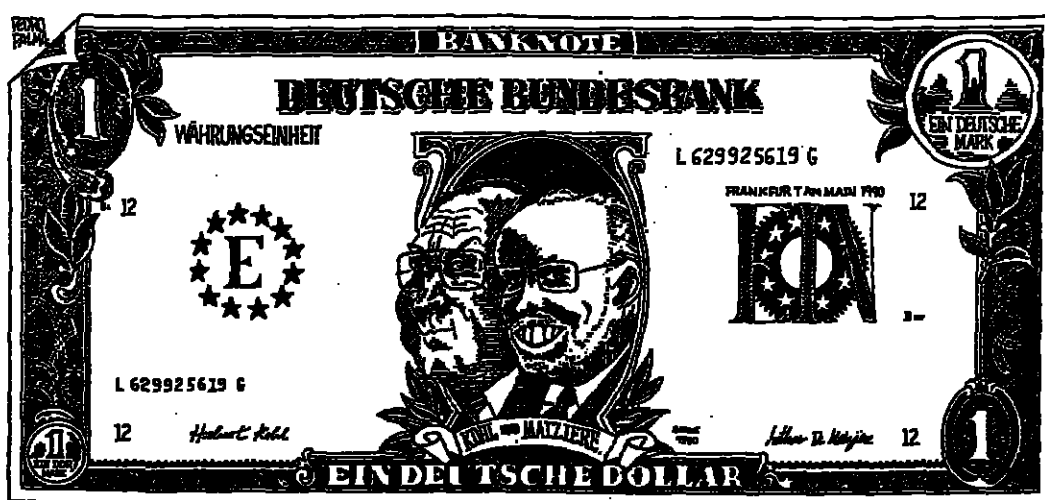
Granted, the strongly supportive policy Mr. Bush and Mr. Baker have adopted toward Bonn will make it extremely difficult for Mr. Kohl or his successor to look the American president in the eye and say that the new Germany has to go its own way. Making it difficult is the idea.

But nations tend to have short memories when it comes to their vital interests. The United States needs to seek firmer guarantees than it has yet achieved from the Germans. The London and Houston summit meetings offer final opportunities before unification is locked in.

Bonn's desire to get its European, American and Japanese allies to join the bulk of the Soviet Union, even though German money will make up most of the aid fund, gives Washington new leverage. Mr. Kohl showed in the European Community summit meeting in Dublin that he desperately wants to avoid the appearance of a new Rapallo.

A Western economic aid package conditioned on German as well as Soviet assurances on the future would be well worth considering (translation: a bribe worth giving). It will not "save" Mr. Gorbachev, since Western aid is simply going to cause the Soviets to put off the brutal economic reforms needed; but it may "save" Mr. Kohl.

The Washington Post.



By PALMA in Espenro (Litho), CAVI, Spitalien.

Here Comes the Next Financial Shock

By David D. Hale

This is the second of two articles.

CHICAGO — The economic costs of rebuilding East Germany in the early 1990s, and Eastern Europe later in the decade, are likely to be the third great financial shock in the world economy since the end of the Vietnam War. The first shock was OPEC's decision to quadruple oil prices in 1973-74. The second was the Reagan economic program of the early 1980s. Both events set in motion upheavals in global capital flows, currency values and trade patterns that dominated the world's economy for nearly a decade.

In the 1980s, Reaganomics turned the United States into the world economy's borrower and spender of last

1991 seems the most likely outcome. Mr. Kohl is promising the German people that he will not raise taxes in order to pay for the costs of reunification. And the European Monetary System will prevent Germany from letting the Deutsche mark appreciate as dramatically and indiscriminately as the dollar did under the Reagan administration. What remains to be seen, though, is whether Western leaders, including President George Bush, will ask Mr. Kohl to rescind his tax pledge in order to lessen upward pressure on world interest rates.

A further rise in German interest rates in 1990 and 1991 seems most likely.

resort — while West Germany and Japan emerged as the great lenders. Although West Germany did not play as direct a role in financing America's external deficits as Japan, it was possible for British companies to purchase nearly \$100 billion of U.S. assets during the late 1980s because of London's ability to attract funds from Frankfurt. Now, as German excess savings are diverted from Paris, London and New York to rebuilding the East, interest rates are likely to rise around the world, not just in Germany.

The magnitude of the upward pressure on world interest rates will depend upon how Germany decides to finance unification. Will it raise taxes or increase its public borrowing? Will the Bundesbank attempt to restrain inflationary pressures by increasing interest rates? Will there be a revaluation of the Deutsche mark comparable to the large rise that occurred in the dollar during the Reagan years?

At the moment, a further rise in German interest rates in 1990 and

Of more enduring potential consequences are the vast new economic opportunities that the liberation of Eastern Europe will provide for Germany in the long term. Indeed, it would not be an overstatement to suggest that the European economy of 2010 may have more in common with the European economy of 1910 than any period in between.

In the decade before the outbreak of the first World War, Imperial Germany was the largest trading partner of Eastern Europe and an industrial rival of Britain and the United States.

It is not difficult to imagine a unified Germany re-emerging as the dominant country in a new European trading and financial bloc stretching from Moscow to Lisbon. Before reunification, West Germany had 62 million people and a gross national product of \$1.2 trillion, 30 percent greater than that of France. After reunification, Germany will have a population of 78 million and a potential GNP of \$1.6 trillion.

The prospect of Germany regaining its pre-1914 economic and political stature has so frightened other Europeans that many want to accelerate the movement toward European federalism in order to contain it.

Four Chairs at the G-7 Table?

LOS ANGELES — When the heads of state of the seven most highly industrialized nations hold their economic summit meeting in Houston starting Wednesday, will they meet as seven sovereign nations each representing its own policies? Or will they meet as four units — the United States, Japan, Canada and the European Community?

Now is the time for the United States, Japan and Canada to consider and explore with their EC friends the impact growing economic, social and political union will have on the various international bodies in which the several EC members sit. Will EC members in Houston participate as individual states, or as part of a group bound by prior consultations and decisions?

The question is important. First, because an ever-larger portion of foreign policy decisions are being made and implemented in multilateral arenas; and second, because the decisions of such groups are often different from the decisions of their single-member states.

The question of who is speaking for whom will make a real difference in Houston when Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President François Mitterrand raise the issue of the massive \$15 billion in Western aid to the Soviet Union. Mr. Kohl, eager to remove Soviet objections to German unification, promised President Mikhail Gorbachev that he would push urgent, massive aid with his Western friends. Mr. Mitterrand, eager to have German help in pushing European union, agreed to join Mr. Kohl in making the case.

The two leaders coordinated plans to serve their nations' interests by first selling the proposal for Soviet aid to the Community. In Dublin, where EC heads of state met last week, a decision was made to support Soviet aid in principle, but to defer decisions on specifics to a meeting in October. In addition, specific notes were taken that Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Kohl had inscribed the matter on the agenda of the Houston meeting.

There is also good reason to suppose the EC endorsement will be welcome to President George Bush. On several occasions, Mr. Bush expressed his desire to see the Community move on to greater economic, social and political union. Mr. Bush has a habit — a good habit — of coordinating initiatives with allies. And it may be that he sees the Community as facilitating coordination.

But, of course, as Mr. Mitterrand and Margaret Thatcher understand, the medium shapes the message. Decisions made in the Community may be quite different from those of any member. A proposal for Soviet aid endorsed by the Community may inhibit the full expression of Mrs. Thatcher's reservations, even though she is not easily inhibited. Before the United States acquiesces in a binding Community voice in negotiations that include America, the implications and consequences should be carefully considered.

—Syndicated columnist Jeanne Kirkpatrick.

The Deficit Can Await The Bailout

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Bushpeak is not yet a sufficiently recognized language to explain the president's switch on taxes, which he says was not a switch, or not really a switch. Here is his concise attempt, faithfully reproduced from his news conference last week, to explain what it was instead.

"I don't recall any — because I'm not changing my view on taxes," he said. "I'm just saying what's — what we may — you know, what's — everything's on the table. We may have to do something here."

"And — but if I were going to go back and say, 'Do it my way,' we'd figure out a way that would be somewhat less controversial than this approach has been. Yes?"

No. Mr. Bush did produce some telling if jumbled images to describe his predicament. When you're president, he said, and take action "that people see as a dramatic switch, you've got to baton down the hatches and take the heat." You've got to hunker down, too, maybe pull up your socks.

Mr. Bush was not so descriptive about the budget package he hopes will be worked out by negotiators for the White House and Congress.

He did say he could support a bipartisan deal "even if there are taxes in it" but only, he said, as another point, "if I think it's a good agreement." What he'd call a good agreement, however, is no clearer than his syntax. "We have had a much slower economy than anybody predicted, and that in meaning revenue shortfalls," he said, in trying to explain what had moved him to his ambiguous new position. "And that means bigger budget deficits."

It might be thought that the remedy for the revenue shortfalls would be economic stimulus. But Mr. Bush seemed to be talking, instead, about a "deficit package" that would raise revenues through taxation, cut the deficit "and, hopefully, result in lower interest rates and thus... a more vibrant, more robust economy."

That, of course, is what he needs to assure his re-election in 1992.

The president was reminded, however, that while running for office in 1988 he had stated flatly, "The surest way to kill economic growth in this country is to raise taxes."

Refusing to contradict himself again, Mr. Bush straddled. "I think taxes wrongly applied can kill economic growth... I do think that."

On the other hand, "provided everything is kept in proper perspective in terms of the total [gross national product], a revenue increase would not kill off economic growth."

But a "deficit package" that does not still economic growth will not reduce the deficit sufficiently even to approach the artificial limit demanded by the Gramm-Rudman law. Even leaving out of account the cost of the savings and loan rescue, a combination of spending cuts and tax increases totaling about \$100 billion would be needed to meet next year's Gramm-Rudman ceiling, taking savings and loan costs into account, a far greater reduction would be required.

Even deficit reduction in the neighborhood of \$50 billion to \$60 billion could damage an economy Mr. Bush, despite past administration optimism, conceded is "sluggish." A package that size also would impose some serious spending cuts, some of which would be politically difficult to make. The budget deficit already is being cut by about \$30 billion a year.

If economic growth has to be sustained and bettered, what is the urgency Mr. Bush now sees for a larger deficit reduction package that might include higher taxes? That, as he recognizes, could slow economic growth if not properly conceived?

A better course is being urged by Felix Rohatyn, who has proposed a temporary income tax surcharge to pay the costs of the savings and loan bailout (perhaps \$130 billion before interest charges). Such a surcharge, set to raise \$25 billion to \$30 billion in each of three to four years, would have no adverse economic impact, since it would finance direct transfer payments to savings and loan deposits; save interest costs of \$300 billion to \$400 billion over 20 to 30 years; if the money were borrowed instead, and have the virtue of being levied for a tangible purpose, making it easier for taxpayers to accept it.

Is that deficit of such greater concern that it has to be given more immediate priority than the catastrophic collapse of the thrift industry? Mr. Bush said of the bailout, "people are going to have to pay for it anyway," in taxes. The sooner the better, and the less expensive.

The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Disgrace in Africa

LONDON — The British South Africa Company troops intend to cross the frontier of Matabeleland. Another chapter is thus about to be added to that story of disaster and disgrace which has formed such a prominent portion of recent South African history. The Company will face a warlike tribe, numbering something like 200,000 men and whose fighting force is modeled after the famous man-slaying machine that fought at Ulundi.

1915: Porfirio Diaz Dies

PARIS — Senor Porfirio Diaz, former President of Mexico, died yesterday (July 2) at Nanterre at the age of 85. Senor Diaz was elected President seven times, and was in power for more than thirty-four years. His resignation in October 1911 marked the beginning of the present state of anarchy in Mexico. He did much for Mexico's economic development, but exercised an iron dictatorship.

1940: Carol to Abdicate?

BERGRADE — King Carol II of Rumania was reported in diplomatic circles here last night (July 2) to have told Cabinet members that he was planning to abdicate, but they were said to have persuaded him to remain on the throne. The movement among extremists in Rumania's Fascist Iron Guard to compel the abdication of Carol on the ground that he was responsible for the loss of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina was reported in diplomatic dispatches from Bucharest. Those dispatches said Iron Guard members who returned recently to Bucharest from exile in Rome held the monarch personally accountable for Rumania's present predicament. Meanwhile, the Hungarian news agency reported from Bucharest that King Carol sent an "urgent appeal" to Benito Mussolini, the contents of which were not revealed. Mussolini, it was said, sent an immediate reply.

—From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

OPINION

An 'Escort' Unbecoming To Mandela

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The ecstatic hero's welcome given Nelson Mandela in the United States should not mislead his colleagues and compatriots. It is a tribute to a man of great stamina, courage and dignity, and to a cause — but not just the cause of opposing apartheid. It is the cause of human rights, of democracy, opposing racism and repression.

It was not coincidence that Mr. Mandela was invited to the Congress on the same basis as Poland's Lech Walesa and Czechoslovakia's Václav Havel, symbols of the same cause in different latitudes and circumstances.

That is why it is impossible to ignore Mr. Mandela's explanation of his praise for Moammar Gadhafi, Fidel Castro and Yasser Arafat. He might have something to say for each in his own country's terms, that would be Mr. Mandela's right. But he chose to honor them solely because they helped his African National Congress. Asked how he assessed their records on human rights, Mr. Mandela said he didn't have time to look into the affairs of other countries.

This is not a double standard; it is the narrowest possible single standard. On this basis, there would be no way to justify all the protests in the United States, the sanctions mandated by Congress, the many efforts dedicated to helping South African blacks get rid of apartheid. Americans are not directly concerned with that faraway country, unless, that is, they are concerned with the principle of ending oppression and injustice.

If the principle is not shared, if there is no responsibility to assert human dignity except on one's own turf, why should Americans be any more involved in judging South Africa than Mr. Mandela is in judging Libya's terrorism?

It is true there is evil and persecution in many parts of the world and that Americans don't spread their attention and condemnation evenly. There is an assortment of reasons concerning ethnic ties, history and politics.

Pressure on South Africa is a real example of moral choice, the culmination of a long, and often forgotten, American campaign against colonialism and inequality by law. There were no material or strategic interests to be gained, but U.S. opinion was stirred by the sheer indecency of the system.

Mr. Mandela has acknowledged that. With his appeal not to relax sanctions, he is saying that U.S. opinion matters, though he is going rather far in claiming the right of the ANC, not Congress, to decide when conditions for changing U.S. law have been met.

There is remarkable candor in his single-minded focus on the ANC's stand, including continued armed struggle and likely nationalization of



industries. He isn't even pretending to owe the respect for victims elsewhere that he solicits for his compatriots.

For that matter, he has been disappointing since his release from prison in efforts to calm the continuing murderous violence between ANC supporters and followers of Chief Mangosuthu Buthe in Natal. He had been in contact with the Zulu leader before his release, and aides said there was reason to expect an agreement that would bring sufficient black unity for effective negotiations with the government. But Mr. Mandela has not used his authority to bring his own people together in this way. Instead, he blames

Pretoria for failing to put down continued fighting in Natal.

Now, at 71, he stands at the end of long personal suffering, but the beginning of an enormous task of building new foundations for his people and his country. Americans, black and white, know how hard that is. A century and a quarter after the abolition of slavery, race remains a festering issue, often exploited. Widespread common cause was made by Jews and blacks in the civil rights campaigns a generation ago on the ground that all bigotry, all persecution, is evil. It was effective in moving the society to change its laws. But that cooperation has

largely broken down, to everyone's loss.

Mr. Mandela's unwillingness to see more than the hopes of his people in his crusade adds to the loss. Using "enemy of my enemy" as the test for finding allies cannot help his cause within South Africa, and does not enhance his stature outside, however compelling his personality. It is because human rights means just that, human, not some limited kind of human, that he and his supporters have won such sympathy. Mr. Mandela should reconsider his basis for judgment so as not to erode the feeling that he understands why he is a hero.

The New York Times

A Passage From China's Darkness

By Kun Tian

WASHINGTON — Last year on the Fourth of July I went to the U.S. Embassy in Beijing to celebrate two anniversaries: the 213th year of American independence and the first birthday of my U.S. citizenship. At the embassy gate, I was stopped by two Chinese soldiers armed with machine guns. I was not surprised. My face did not fit the Chinese notion of Americans: fair skin, blue eyes, and with what the Chinese see as big noses. It was the same image that I myself had held 20 years earlier in elementary school when I was one of Chairman Mao's devoted "Little Red Guards."

The soldiers looked at my passport carefully and with great bewilderment. That is, because they could not read English or French, they looked at my picture and tried to recognize an obviously Chinese face with a U.S. passport.

Despite the machine guns, and the soldiers' grim manner, I felt no fear at all. I knew the passport was my shield; it had protected me all spring every time the police stopped me while I was working for American journalists during the pro-democracy demonstrations.

But I remembered a very different occasion six years earlier. I had been arrested by plainclothes police outside a small hotel in a provincial town after my American boyfriend had gone back to the "foreigners' hotel" where he was staying. This was during Deng Xiaoping's crackdown on the "spiritual pol-

lution" of China feared by the party in the course of its open-door policy.

When the policemen stopped me, I felt as cold as if blood were no longer circulating in my veins. In an effort to keep calm, I kept repeating to myself, "I have done nothing illegal." After the police checked my ID card, one said, "You must follow us." I asked what I had done wrong, but they just shouted back, "Do not ask questions, just come."

I was taken to a police station interro-

MEANWHILE

gation room where five men questioned me all night. The intimate questions they asked could not have been more disgusting. And there was no nonsense about reading a prisoner his rights, or making a call to a lawyer or anybody else.

Even before the questioning started, one of the men warned, "If you do not confess, we will send you to prison." Then another said with a cold smile, "I bet you do not know that blue-eyed, big-nosed American devil is a Russian spy. He came to this town without permission, so you know how serious the situation is." By now I was puzzled as well as scared. I thought, what kind of sense is this, a Russian spy teaching English at Beijing University, which is what my boyfriend was doing.

For an hour I simply refused to say anything, because I had nothing to confess. Then the police started on a different tack. "Do not forget your parents are waiting for you," one of them said. "If you show a good attitude and write three or four pages of self-criticism, we will let you go back to Beijing."

I worried that if I could not go back home, my mother would have a heart attack. I could not let that happen, so I started to write a self-criticism according to the policeman's instructions: When and where did I meet my boyfriend? What do we do on dates? How many times had we kissed? Did I have a sexual relationship with him?

In the minds of these men, the idea that some things were personal didn't seem to exist. And the accusation that my boyfriend was a spy had completely vanished beneath their fascination with what we did on dates. After reading my first draft of a self-criticism, one of them yelled, "You are a liar! We saw you two kiss in the movie theater. You have been polluted by bourgeois spiritual degeneracy."

I suddenly realized that we had been followed and, even though I was still very frightened, I couldn't help but wonder why the Chinese government would pay policemen to do a job like that.

Eventually, they did let me go back to Beijing, but there I received the kind of punishment still faced by Chinese who associate with foreigners. I was demoted from my job as a violin player in the Beijing symphony orchestra. The orchestra's leaders would not let me take part in rehearsals or performances. Instead, I was locked in a small room for eight

hours a day to write more self-criticism. One day when I heard the orchestra playing Tchaikovsky's Sixth Symphony in the rehearsal hall, tears came to my eyes as I realized that I might never again be allowed to do what I enjoy most — play in a symphony orchestra.

When I asked one of the leaders when I would be allowed to rejoin the orchestra, she said, "Stop daydreaming! The question is, when we will send you to a re-education farm? You have damaged the reputation of the orchestra and you have to pay the consequences."

If that is the kind of punishment they were going to give to a Chinese girl just because she had dated an American, it is not hard to imagine what the government has done and will do to those hundreds of people who are still imprisoned as "counter-revolutionaries" after last year's demonstrations.

This Fourth of July I will celebrate my second anniversary as an American citizen by going to the Mall in Washington for the music and the fireworks. I know there will be no soldiers to stop me. And although I know I will have a good time, I don't think I will be completely joyful because my thoughts will be with the hundreds of innocent people who have been imprisoned in China since last June, and the millions in China who must hide their real thoughts by saying and writing things they do not believe.

If by chance I could see President George Bush on the Mall on Independence Day, I know what I would like to tell him:

Mr. President, there was a moment when you had the power to make life easier for people who cannot now breathe freely. What you did in renewing China's most-favored-nation trading status disappointed many millions of people. You said, "We do not want to punish the wrong people." If that is true, why do you not give the same trade treatment to the Soviet Union and South Africa? The people there need help, too. It is fine that you do not want to punish the wrong people, but in China you have rewarded the wrong government.

I am now a member of the American national family. I always will be grateful to my "blue-eyed American devil" whose persistence in struggling with Chinese officials got me to America instead of to a re-education farm. But I still care deeply for my Chinese national family. If I could see Deng Xiaoping, I know what I would like to tell him, too:

Father Deng, by accusing other nations of polluting your society and interfering in China's internal affairs, you will not encourage your children abroad to come home. It is futile to talk about how these children have "betrayed" you by staying away. Instead, encourage them to come back by treating decently the ones who are still at home. You need the help of your brightest children to build a modern China. The "modernization" they most clearly see is your mistaken updating, with guns and tanks, of the ancient Chinese idea that the discipline of the stick produces a dutiful son.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Middle East: Standstill on Peace

In his June 18 opinion column, "A Break With the PLO Would Suit the Hawks," Milton Viorst argued that for the United States to break off talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization rewards the wrong elements in the organization. But if Mohammed Abbas is able to involve the PLO in terrorist raids — in line with or against Yasser Arafat's wishes — the PLO is too weak to abide by any deals with the United States. Since there is no practical use in rewarding a negotiating partner too weak to keep its word, why should the United States do so when that also means giving a green light to terror?

It is the Palestinians' tragedy that they cannot produce a leadership strong enough, or courageous enough, to forgo terror. If Palestinian leaders will not put their lives on the line by breaking totally with all Palestinian groups and Arab countries that use terror, nor give the same speeches to both Westerners and Arabs promoting realistic compromise with Israel, it is they who fail their people — not the Bush administration or hundreds of thousands of Israelis who hope for defiant Palestinian leadership against the delusions of hard-line Israelis and Arabs alike.

DOVIS MILLER
Kibbutz Horshim,
Ha Sharon Ha Tichon, Israel.

The U.S. Secretary of State, James Baker, made it plain: If the Israelis are interested in peace they should call the White House. And he offered them the telephone number. It is not likely, however, that anyone in the Israeli government stopped to take it down.

Mr. Baker may have played into the Israelis' hands

by providing them with the liberty to do what they please. As if to add insult to injury, the U.S. government chose to suspend its talks with the PLO on the ground that it failed to "adequately" denounce two attempted attacks on Israeli beaches by a radical Palestinian faction — attacks which were bungled and in which no Israelis were harmed. It was as if Washington was looking for a pretext to pull out of the talks and thus extricate itself from the Middle East peace process and let the momentum, which presently favors Israel, run its course.

The Arabs, by failing to develop a unified strategy to confront Israeli expansionism, share the guilt for the standstill in the peace process. They must come together and formulate a policy to meet the challenge. But first, Arabs must impress on the Israelis and their backers in Washington that the *intifada* must and will continue. Israelis and Americans must also understand that soon the Palestinians will decide that the *intifada* is not enough.

In what new directions the Palestinians will choose to pursue their national rights will depend on how others react to their plight. What is evident is that time is short, and that now more than ever the Middle East is a powder keg waiting to blow up, unless the peacemakers defuse it.

M.A. SAAD,
Brussels.

Until the Soviets Cry Uncle

Regarding "Cold War: The Victims Have Won" (Opinion, June 11):

A. M. Rosenthal appears upset that Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration, "The Cold War is behind us. Let us not wrangle over who won it," went by uncontested.

Perhaps he would have preferred: "We, the evil Soviets, are fully responsible for the Cold War and hereby profess to having shamefully lost it. Let us dedicate our lives to settling old scores. Forget how promising the future looks now that this war is over. We have a debt to the West, and pledge to overlook our trivial problems at home until we make sure you have been appeased and fully compensated."

HASSAN EL SAWAF,
Cairo.

The Wisdom of the First Lady

I read the report "Mrs. Bush's Advice: Put Family First" (June 2) with interest and was as much impressed by her admonishments, which are the essence of good and contented life, as by her wise words of wisdom. My hearty salute and commendation to the First Lady for her rare down-to-earth and worldly-wise wisdom, which definitely can enrich lives everywhere.

KAILASH JAJODIA,
Baroda, India.

A Swing at Tennis in 1873

I refer to "The Lore of the Lawn," in your June 25 edition. It states that my great-great-uncle, Frank Hadow, gave up tennis after his Wimbledon singles victory in 1873 because he believed the game was a passing fancy. His exact words, on being asked if he would defend his title, were: "Certainly not. Tennis is a silly game, played with soft balls." His real sporting passions were cricket and racquets. He preferred playing hardball.

NICHOLAS HADOW,
Singapore.

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Heat's On: It's Killing Season in the U.S.

By Malcolm Gladwell

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The American killing season has begun. July and August, on average the year's hottest months, are also the nation's most violent months, when people rape, assault and kill one another more than at any other time of year.

The link between violence and hot weather is long-noted. Still unproven, however, is why heat seems to have such an effect and how large the effect is.

Do summer temperatures trigger changes that shorten tempers and heighten irritability? Or does violence increase in the summer because people engage in more activities that can lead to violence — increased drinking, gathering on streets or in public places, spending more time with their families?

Just how much of a difference does hot weather make?

With data from field studies and laboratory experiments, scientists are exploring these questions. But determining the weather's effect on behavior remains difficult.

"We all seem to accept that irritability and the summer heat and behavioral changes are real," said Keith Harries, a geographer at Oklahoma State University. "But when it comes to explaining it in a scientifically acceptable way, things get trickier. The problem of finding an adequate way of measuring these effects is almost insurmountable."

Consider an obvious summer phenomenon: People spend more time outside their houses and work places.

"You've got more people at the beach, more people at recreational parks," said James Rotton, a psychologist at Florida International University. "What seems to be occurring is a shift from interactions with friends to those you don't

over a four-year period rose and fell with temperatures, peaking in late-summer months.

"The role of increased social interaction is important, but I don't think it explains the temperature correlations completely," said a University of Missouri psychologist, Craig A. Anderson.

"The reason," he added, "is that you get the same temperature-ag-

relative," said a University of Delaware climatologist, Laurence Kalkstein. "What is extreme in northern cities is different from what is extreme in the South."

In Baltimore, for example, he found that behavior was affected by climate — as measured by the incidence of violent crime and increased mortality — when temperatures rose into the mid-90s Fahrenheit (about 35 degrees centigrade). But in Dallas, where such temperatures are the norm in the summer, behavioral changes were most marked during a combination of heat and extreme weather conditions such as storms.

For Mr. Kalkstein, the key is weather-climate conditions of any kind — extreme heat combined with storms, for instance — that make people uncomfortable and disrupt them psychologically.

Determining exactly how much difference weather makes is difficult. A recent study suggested that the violent crime rate in a city of 600,000 would increase by 7 percent if it experienced 42 more days of temperatures over 90 degrees Fahrenheit.

But that was a hypothetical example. Accurately measuring weather influence on residents of a real city, researchers say, would depend on a thousand variables. Do they have air conditioning? Do they have a ceiling fan?

"I don't want to say that 10 percent of the murders in such a place are caused by heat waves," Mr. Anderson said. "Murders aren't caused by heat waves. People get angry. They have fights. People get stabbed or shot."

"But my research demonstrates that high temperatures increase the likelihood of something happening."

'Murders aren't caused by heat waves. People get angry. They have fights. People get stabbed or shot. But high temperatures increase the likelihood of something happening.'

Craig A. Anderson, psychologist

know as well. People are more likely to come into contact with a predator, someone who takes advantage of your activity."

Add alcohol to the equation. People drink more in the summer, and some researchers say that much of the hot-weather effect can be thus explained. But how much?

Some crimes that increase in hot weather seem to contradict the social interaction theory. If people get out more in hot weather, for instance, then wife-beating should decline because husbands would have less time and opportunity to do it. But a 1986 Atlanta study showed the opposite to be true: Crisis calls to 23 women's shelters

gression correlation for all sorts of very different kinds of aggression. You get it with murders, assaults. You get it with rape. You get it with family assaults. Some of these things are less sensitive to this explanation of increases in social contact."

Mr. Anderson and others are convinced that heat promotes aggression. In different types of weather, a Phoenix researcher deliberately stalled his car in the middle of an intersection and then measured how quickly, how frequently and for how long people honked their horns. The study found that those with air conditioning honked less than those without it — who in turn honked oftener and longer the hotter it got.

Some research suggests regional differences. "We have found that people do react in a fashion that is aberrant under extreme weather conditions, but the conditions are

Philippine Forces Searching For Peace Corps Volunteer

The Associated Press

MANILA — Troops combed the rugged mountains of Negros Island on Monday for an American Peace Corps volunteer abducted by communist rebels.

Philippine military authorities vowed to use force if necessary to free the American, Timothy Swanson, 26, of Cheyenne, Wyoming. The U.S. Embassy is trying to negotiate Mr. Swanson's release, but

an embassy official ruled out payment of ransom.

Word of the abduction emerged less than a week after the United States ordered its 261 Peace Corps volunteers to leave the Philippines, saying intelligence reports had indicated that rebels might try to kill or kidnap them.

Philippine and U.S. sources said Mr. Swanson was taken by gunmen on June 13 from his home in Patag, a remote village in the mountains of Negros Island.

When Washington decided to withdraw the volunteers, Philippine officials accused the United States of overreacting. But the U.S. embassy said the abduction showed the information had been sound.

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Barry Trial: He Appeals Barring of 2 Militants

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Mayor Marion S. Barry Jr. asked an appeals court Monday to allow two militant black leaders, Louis Farrakhan and George Stallings, to attend his narcotics and perjury trial.

Judge Jude Thomas Penfield Jackson of U.S. District Court, who is presiding in the trial of the Washington mayor, ruled last week that the presence of Mr. Farrakhan and Mr. Stallings would be "potentially disruptive and very likely intimidating."

Lawyers for the American Civil Liberties Union, acting on Mr. Barry's behalf, argued in the appeal that the judge's order infringed on the mayor's constitutional right to a public trial.

The lawyers said the judge's discretion does not include "orders barring well behaved members of the public from court without extraordinary and well documented reasons."

Mr. Farrakhan, leader of the Nation of Islam, a 10,000-member black organization, has long been involved in controversy over comments understood as racist.

Mr. Stallings is a Roman Catholic priest who was excommunicated from the church this year after forming a breakaway congregation for disfavored black Catholics.

Mr. Barry got a rousing ovation Sunday as he and his wife, Effi, attended the first anniversary service for Mr. Stallings' congregation.

"They figured that since Mayor Marion Barry couldn't get bought, he had to get caught," Mr. Stallings told his Imam Temple African-American congregation. "That's why Mayor Marion Barry is in trouble right now, he is too smart, too intelligent, too black."

Some of Mr. Barry's supporters have contended that federal authorities investigated the mayor because he is black.

On Friday, the jury heard Mr. Barry's lawyer, Kenneth Mundy Moore, the main government witness, that she did not remember using cocaine with Mr. Barry on a 1986 trip to the Virgin Islands.

Mr. Mundy has failed to destroy the core of Miss Moore's testimony — that she and Mr. Barry used cocaine, marijuana and opium together more than 100 times from 1986 to 1989.

Mr. Barry was videotaped by the FBI the night of Jan. 18 in a Washington hotel room smoking crack cocaine.

Big Count, Biggest Country

China Mobilizes Millions for Census of a Billion Plus

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service

BEIJING — Millions of census workers have begun combing houses and shacks throughout the nation as China undertakes a huge effort to count the largest population in the world and to find out just how big it is.

Seven million census workers started going from apartment to apartment and hut to hut early Sunday to help sketch a statistical portrait and to search for off-the-books babies — infants not registered by parents trying to evade rules on the size of families. Counting ends July 10.

The population is officially estimated at a bit more than 1.1 billion, with the possibility of a large number of unregistered children as well. The estimates are based on mandatory household registrations and on past censuses. The most recent census was in 1982.

Although China has been keeping track of its population and maintaining some kind of a household registry since the Zhou Dynasty, 3,000 years ago, the 1990 census is by far its most sophisticated count.

Researchers are using computers instead of abacuses. Newspapers, magazines, and broadcast stations have been harnessed in campaigns to urge people to tell the truth.

"I think this census work will promote improved social and economic development," Prime Minister Li Peng said in a television interview. "So I hope every citizen will do his part."

The full census results will not be available for two years — even the preliminary tabulations will not be ready until October — but the census has already revealed one bit of information that had been secret: Mr. Li's birthdate.

While Chinese leaders normally disclose only the year of their birth, Mr. Li responded to the census worker on national television by declaring his full birthdate: Oct. 20, 1928.

The census will be an immense challenge because the population includes many illiterates and large numbers of people in remote areas such as Mongol nomads on the northern grasslands and Tibetan peasants in the western Himalayas.

With 7 million census workers, each has to keep track of an average of only about 160 people, or fewer than 50 average households.

Moreover, countless generations of Chinese have been recorded by the complex household registration system, which explains why Chinese history records with such precision (though perhaps not perfect accuracy) that the nation's population surpassed the 100 million mark in 1741.

Not everyone is enthusiastic about the census, as the Xinhua news agency acknowledged.

"The counting has made some Chinese feel nervous — the migrant population fearing to be sent back home, families with 'unplanned' children fearing punishment, and private businessmen fearing taxes," it said.

About 50 million migrants, mostly peasants who have gone to look for work in the cities, are technically in breach of restrictions on movement and could be shipped back to their villages if the authorities find out about them and decide to get tough.

Likewise, couples who have exceeded their quota for children could face fines or sterilization.

The most severe problem is with couples who have not registered their children. Chinese traditionally prefer sons and because of family-planning restrictions some peasants are aghast at the idea of using up their ration of childbirths — usually one or two for a couple — with daughters.

Thus, peasants sometimes do not register their daughters and migrant families far from their official homes may not register either sons or daughters.

In an effort to get honest answers, the government has pledged that the information will be used only for the census and that privacy will be preserved. In addition, 10 million people were mobilized a week ago to go around and urge people to take part and to tell the truth.

The authorities allocated from July 1 to 10 to cover every household in the country.

The questions, which are read to each household because many people are illiterate, include queries about schooling, job, age, and other data. The government says the information will be useful to tabulate migration patterns and demographic trends.

U.S. Census: Homework Is Done

By Barbara Vobejda

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Census Bureau, after a slow start this spring, has now counted 99 percent of the 106 million homes on its address list, officials said.

Congressional aides warned, however, that the bureau is still behind schedule in completing its door-to-door work, especially in several big cities, including Washington and New York.

Census officials were troubled when only 63 percent of the households that received questionnaires had returned them by mid-April. They had expected the rate to be about 70 percent.

Congress appropriated \$110

million in a supplemental budget to fund the additional door-to-door work necessitated by the poor response.

There are several cities where counting is still far from complete. In New York, for example, 17 percent of the door-to-door counting remains to be done.

The work was scheduled to be completed by June 6. Now the bureau hopes to finish it by the middle of this month, a congressional aide said.

Rhea Farberman, a spokeswoman for the bureau, said the bureau is ahead of schedule in processing completed questionnaires.

Still unanswered is how much

of the population may have been missed.

The bureau has counted 99 percent "of those who returned questionnaires and those on a list" of housing units, said William M. Hunt, a General Accounting Office official. "That's their known universe. How many other households may still not be in that universe is still not known."

Also, census workers often are unaware of families doubled up in big-city apartment buildings or illegal immigrants who hide for fear of exposure.

The 1980 census undercounted the population by 1.4 percent, according to bureau estimates.

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Herald Tribune

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Queen Elizabeth II inspecting a Grenadier guard of honor in Ottawa on Canada's National Day.

A Snub for Queen in Quebec

Separatists Protest Visit at End of Five-Day Royal Tour

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Queen Elizabeth II has been snubbed by local officials during a brief visit to a city in Quebec Province at the end of a five-day tour of the dominion.

The queen's appearance in Hull, part of a special celebration marking Canada Day, was further dampened by about 500 supporters of the separatist Parti Québécois, some of them wrapped in the fleur-de-lys provincial flag, who staged a vocal but orderly demonstration outside the Jacques Cartier Park in Hull, a city of 65,000 just across the Ottawa River from Ottawa.

There had been doubts that the queen would even make the visit.

Mayor Michel Legère of Hull said it was "inappropriate" for the queen to visit at a time when many Québécois feel rejected by English Canada because of the refusal of two English-speaking provinces — Newfoundland and Manitoba — to ratify constitutional amendments that would have accorded Quebec special status as a "distinct society."

Their failure to do so has

raised the possibility that Quebec might secede, or at least insist on greater autonomy.

Premier Robert Bourassa of Quebec, who was to have joined the queen on the tour, did not appear.

Quebec City, the province's capital, and several other cities in Quebec canceled Canada Day celebrations because of the June 23 collapse of the constitutional amendment effort, known as the Meech Lake Accord.

Queen Elizabeth appeared to take no notice as protesters in Hull waved placards declaring "Quebec Is Our Real Country" and competed with federalist demonstrators, who waved Canadian maple leaf flags and cheered the royal party.

A heavy contingent of Royal Canadian Mounted Police kept the protesters behind barricades and there were no incidents.

In Ottawa, where the queen gave a speech to 25,000 people gathered on Parliament Hill, there were all the trappings of royal pomp and ceremony, including honor guards in scarlet tunics, two 21-gun salutes, renditions of "God Save the Queen" and a horse-drawn carriage in

which the queen was driven to a state luncheon.

There were also game attempts to present a facade of a unified country, including Quebec folk dancers and a bilingual unity song, written for the occasion, "We Can Reach for the Sky Together."

In her speech, Queen Elizabeth repeatedly referred to the strains on Canadian unity, departing from a royal tradition of not dwelling on domestic politics during official visits. The queen acknowledged a "sense of anxiety about Canada's future" and spoke of a united Canada "which I trust I shall see in future years when I come again."

"I'm not just a fair weather friend, and I'm glad to be here at this sensitive time," she said. "The unity of the Canadian people and their will to live together will be tested in the months ahead."

The visit to Ottawa was originally timed to coincide with what were to have been celebrations over the signing of the Meech Lake Accord and a renewal of Canadian unity.

The queen returned to London on Monday and made no comment on the Canadian situation.

The Saber Rattling in Mideast

Despite Hot Rhetoric, a New Arab-Israeli War Is Doubtful

By Jackson Diehl
and Caryle Murphy
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Rumors of war are sweeping through the Middle East, but the region's military and political balance weighs against the outbreak of a new Arab-Israeli conflict, officials and experts say.

Stirred by the breakdown of the peace process, the mass immigration of Soviet Jews to Israel or their own political ambitions, the leaders of every major Arab nation facing Israel have issued warnings of armed conflict in recent weeks.

Most conspicuously, President Saddam Hussein of Iraq has repeatedly threatened to "burn half of Israel" with chemical weapons if attacked, and added last week that war was "inevitable" if Israel did not change its policies.

The saber rattling has been taken seriously in Israel. The situation reminds some Israelis of 1967, when skirmishes between Israel and Syria and bellicose posturing by other Arab leaders eventually led to war.

Still, a variety of military and political sources say that some of the forces that pushed Israel and the Arabs into war in the past no longer exist. There also are new deterrents to attack on both sides of the dispute.

Still, "Wars sometimes break out when people least expect them," said Gerald Steinberg, a senior political scientist at the Bar-Ilan and Hebrew universities in Israel. "And if we're talking about an unplanned escalation of conflict, that's more

likely now than it was 5 or 10 years ago."

Not surprisingly, Arab leaders and experts blame Israel for the rising tensions. Mr. Shamir's government, they say, brought the peace process to a halt in the spring by refusing to accept a formula for opening Israeli-Palestinian negotiations that was worked out by the United States and Egypt.

Moreover, they say, Israel has declined to provide adequate guarantees that new Soviet immigrants will not settle in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip at the expense of resident Palestinians, whose claim to a separate state is a region-wide cause.

Israeli leaders say it is the Arab countries, and not Israel, that have been the source of the recent belligerent talk. In addition to Mr. Hussein's threats, President Hafez Assad of Syria, who commands a formidable military machine on Israel's northern border, predicted that Arab nations could outlast Israel in a new war.

Even President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, whose country has been at peace with Israel since 1979, recently warned that tensions over Soviet immigration to Israel could lead to a war. As the new Israeli government took office last month, the Cairo press bemoaned false rumors that Israel was massing troops on the Egyptian border.

Yet, analysts in and outside Isra-

el tend to interpret the heated talk less as a call to battle than an expression of the political rivalries and insecurities that have emerged in the Arab world in recent years.

In the view of Israel, a senior military official said: "Saddam Hussein is trying to establish Iraq over Egypt as the leader of the Arab world. To do that, since Mubarak offers the peace strategy, Saddam is pushing the war strategy, saying that only by fighting Israel can anything be accomplished. A lot of it is not aimed at us but at Egypt, which is Iraq's rival for leadership."

Some observers also say they believe that Arab leaders are hoping their public statements will attract the attention of the Soviet Union and the United States.

What undermines the tough talk in the eyes of many analysts is the relative weakness of the Arab threat to Israel, especially in comparison with the wars in 1967 and 1973.

With Egypt unlikely to break its peace with Israel, and Iraq and Syria bitterly divided by the rivalry between Mr. Hussein and Mr. Assad, the Arab world appears incapable of mounting the united attack that stretched Israel across two fronts in the past.

Moreover, experts say, the relative disengagement of the Soviet Union from the Middle East means that Arab military leaders probably could not count on the vital Soviet military and political support they received in past wars.

Gandhi Urges Party to Block An Inquiry by Rights Group

Agence France-Presse

NEW DELHI — Rajiv Gandhi, the former prime minister, urged the youth wing of his Congress (I) Party on Monday to prevent Amnesty International representatives from entering India to investigate alleged human rights abuses in Jammu and Kashmir and in Punjab.

"Take to the streets, stage a sit-in at the airport, but on no account should you let Amnesty International investigators enter the country," said Mr. Gandhi, the main opposition leader.

Last week the government of his successor, Vishwanath Pratap Singh, lifted the country's eight-month ban on visits by representatives of the group to the two states.

Muslim militants are fighting for secession in Kashmir; Sikh separatists are active in Punjab. Hundreds have died in the violence.

Indian human rights activists say they have documented cases of brutality and repression by security forces during anti-separatist operations in the two northern states on the border with Pakistan.

"In a democracy with a free press, we do not need a character certificate of any kind from any other country," said Mr. Gandhi, 46. He said his party would take a "very firm stand" on the matter "no matter what the government does."

Amnesty International, which is based in London, in the past has published reports critical of India's human rights record.

In lifting the ban, Mr. Singh's government said it was "fully conscious of its obligations toward the fulfillment of the human rights aspirations of its people."

U.S. Says Abu Nidal Unit May Again Be on the Rise

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The United States, worried by the danger of a fresh violence in the Middle East, says the radical Palestinian terrorist group headed by Abu Nidal is making a comeback, supported by the Libyan leader, Moammar Gadhafi.

A senior State Department official said that reports the organization was in disarray were exaggerated and that there were signs of a resurgence in its activities.

"The reports that Abu Nidal was on his last legs, was losing his operational capability are being proved to be not true," he said. "Unfortunately, it looks like there may be somewhat of a resurgence of that organization."

Newspaper reports have said the group was split by a bitter internal struggle with members concentrating most of their energies on killing one another. According to one account, Abu Nidal, whose real name is Sabri Banna, had been put under house arrest by Colonel Gadhafi when several bodies of former lieutenants were found buried in his garden.

Mr. Hussein's boasts of chemical weapons and recent evidence of his efforts to develop nuclear arms have prompted speculation that a new Middle East conflict could be nonconventional, with Israel, Iraq and Syria pouncing each other with lethal warheads at long range.

Again, however, the Arab countries cannot match Israel, which is the only power in the region that is believed to have stockpiled nuclear as well as chemical weapons.

An Israeli government official pointed out that Israel had developed a stable language of signs and signals with two neighbors, Jordan and Syria, but added: "We don't know Iraq. We don't understand Saddam. We don't know if he means what he says, or what he wants, or how to tell him what we want. That creates tension in itself

and opens the way to dangerous misunderstandings."

He added: "What if there is another accident, like the explosion that took place a few months ago at an Iraqi military facility? Saddam blamed that on Israel. If another such accident happened, and it is blamed on Israel, he might be driven by all of his rhetoric into taking action."

Another scenario that worries both Arab and Israeli analysts is that of a surprise Israeli strike on Iraqi chemical or nuclear plants, like the 1981 bombing of the Osirak nuclear reactor by Israeli warplanes. Such an attack, said Mr. Steinberg, "could lead to a cycle of an Iraqi counterattack, followed by an Israeli counter-counterattack, that could escalate easily to a full-scale war."

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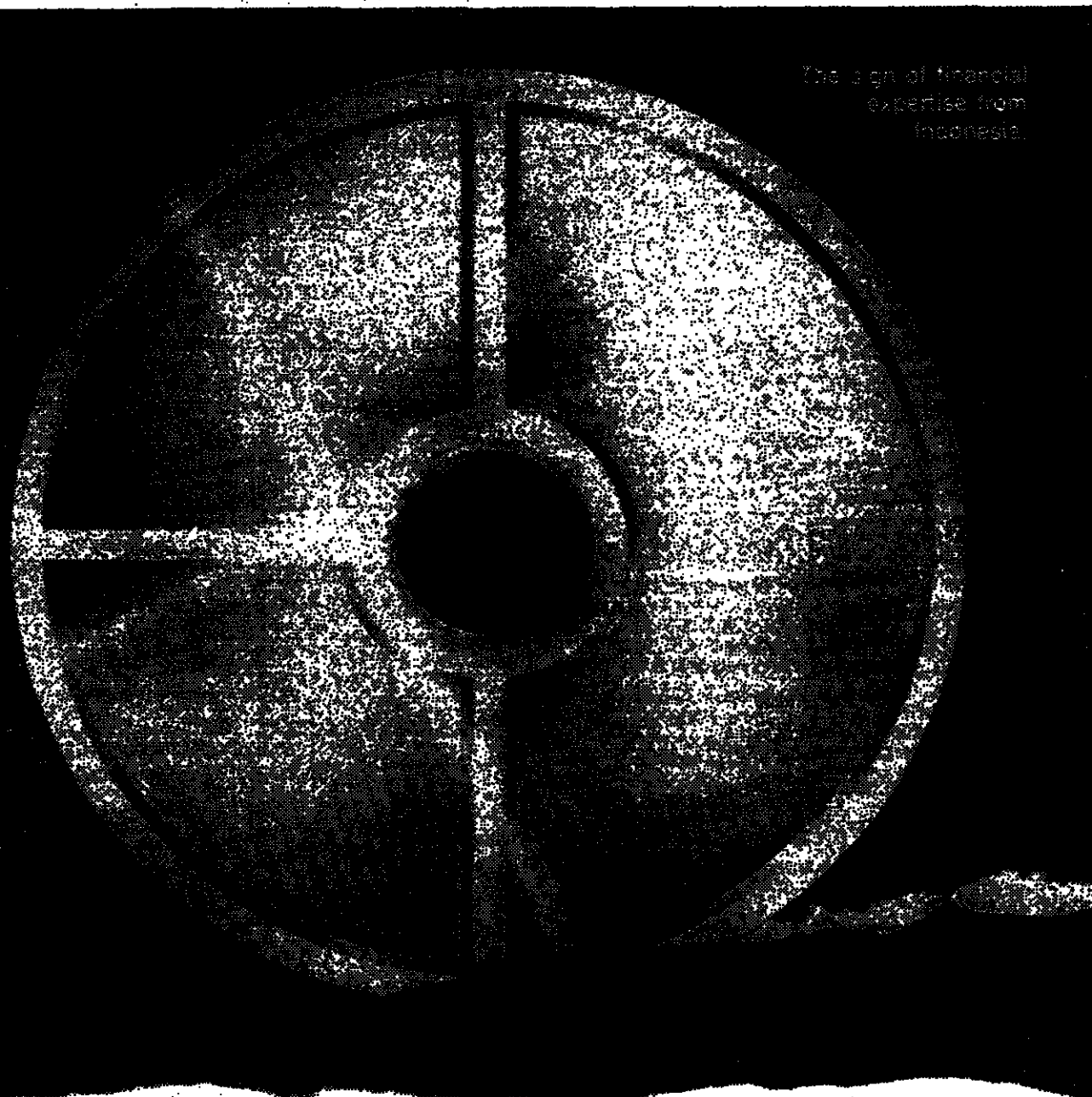
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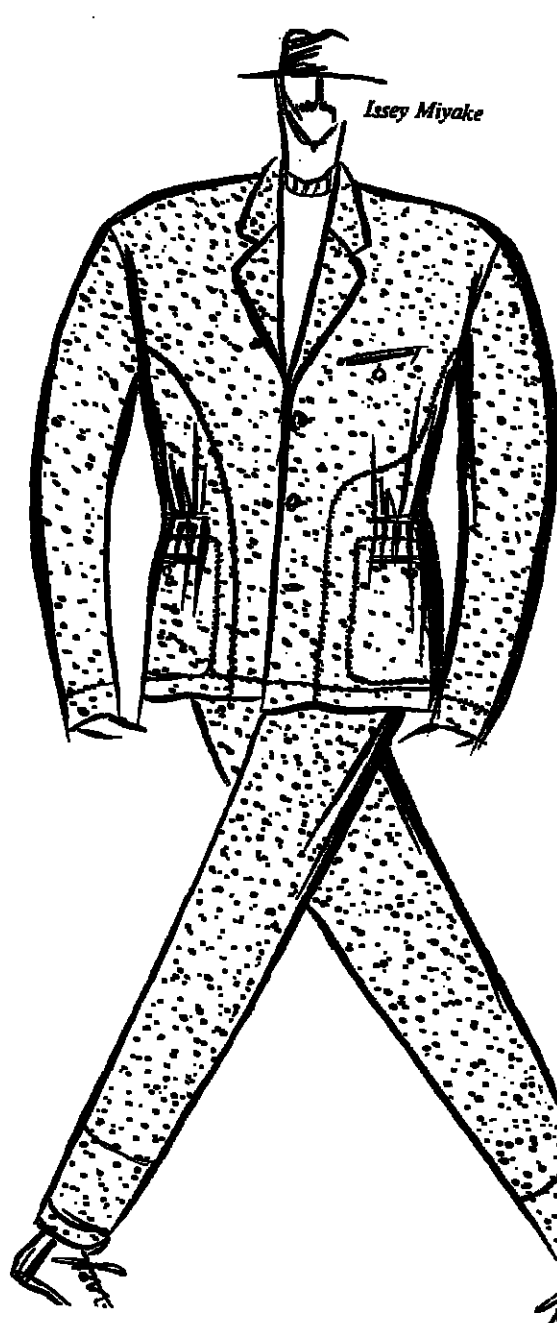
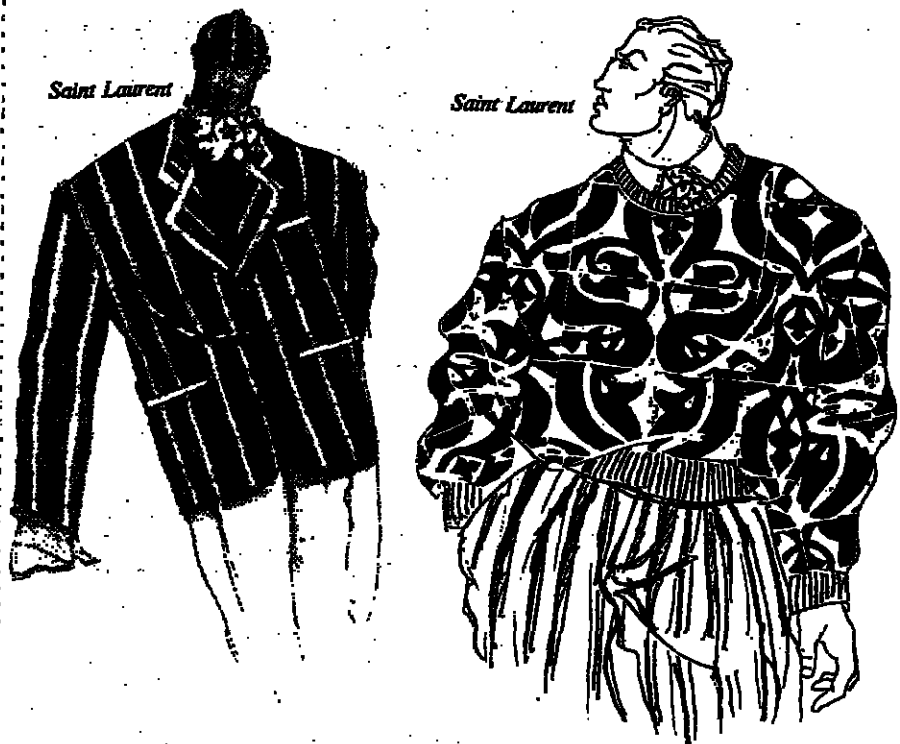
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Herald Tribune



Men of Summer '91

French Steal a Fashion March on Italy

PARIS — It is all change for the French menswear shows, which open here Tuesday and run through the week. The 24 designers are unveiling their collections for spring-summer 1991 in July, instead of the traditional September date. The French are also showing for the first time before the Italians, although that is because of the World Cup soccer championships, hosted by Italy, rather than a cunning Gallic plot.

"There is a strategy," said Jacques Mouchier, president of the French federation of Couturiers et Créateurs de la Mode. "I want to make the same effort for men as I did for the women's designer collections."

"Designers were asking us to bring forward the dates. We are also trying to bring the menswear shows together under one roof as we do for the women's shows. And thirdly, for the first time we are creating a menswear design section in our fashion schools." Students from the Chambre Syndicale fashion schools staged a show Monday in the new menswear area.

Two tents, with capacities of 750

and 350, have been erected near the Eiffel Tower, although half the designers are still opting to do their own thing. The men's shows will ultimately be absorbed into the

SUZIE MENKES

new Maison de la Mode, to be built on the south side of the Tuileries. That subterranean fashion center with high-tech facilities is scheduled to open in 1993.

The current menswear push is designed to raise the volume of business, which accounts in France for only 24 percent of total garment sales of 15 billion French francs (about \$2.7 billion).

"It makes sense to bring the dates in line with Italy, so that international buyers can cover both sets of shows," Mouchier said. Dominique Morlot, at Dior, along with Larvin's Patrick Lavoix, has been the moving force for change.

"I have been struggling to bring the collections forward for five years," Morlot said. "Ten years ago, France was the first European country to stage menswear shows. Now we have a round of collections in Italy, Germany, Spain and England. Very few buyers are pre-

pared to come twice, and it is stupid to let them spend their budget in Italy."

"Normally, when there is no World Cup, we should show immediately after Milan and Florence, and just before the Paris haute couture. And even the February shows should really be brought forward to January."

Not all the designers are so enthusiastic, especially as the SEHM exhibition, the Salon International de l'Habillage Masculin, has stuck to its September dates.

This was the decision of the participants, according to Claude Misery, SEHM's president. The two-yearly exhibit at the Porte de Versailles, which draws 50,000 buyers from 90 countries, represents major manufacturers and includes many foreign exhibitors.

Claude Montana, Jean-Paul Gaultier and Thierry Mugler, whose menswear shows brought drama and theater to the runways during the 1980s, are all showing only by appointment. It is inevitably a problem for smaller companies to get a collection together eight weeks earlier, especially in the first season of changed dates. There is also a general feeling that the

gender-bending, wave-making shows of the last decade have run their course.

The fashion changes now are subtle: a new waisted jacket from Morlot, who is showing running-water colors, sweet shades and tailoring with shirt-weight softness. At Hermès, showing Tuesday, designer Veronique Nicholson is talking about "ecological luxury," which means using the famous Hermès scarf silk as a lining inside a pocket of a linen-jersey jacket or the cuff of a suede cowboy shirt.

"I like playing games with silk," she said, "mixing a silk shantung jacket with a silk seersucker shirt."

And I am playing also with color, using tones of gray and faded potpourri shades.

Caruzi, which will hold a Fourth of July celebration after the show on Wednesday, has a sporty feel, and even the more formal clothes are simple, with washed fabrics to the fore. Issey Miyake, one of the strong Japanese contingent showing in Paris, has an incomparable fabric studio and out of it comes soft-ple jersey suits for the 1990s.

For both fabric and manufacture, the French designers often depend on the Italians, who make for Montana, Gaultier, Ungaro. England's Paul Smith, who shows dur-

ing the Paris week, is now also being manufactured by Gruppo Finanziario Tessile.

Have the new dates brought a conflict of loyalties for the Italian manufacturers?

"The Italians are very professional and it is not true that they favor their own designers," said Morlot, whose Dior collection is made by GFT. "If the French houses are complaining, it is because they don't produce enough and can't order the quantities to be taken seriously."

The change of dates is aimed at the buyers, who are just arriving in town for the Paris shows. They expect to work through the weekend to place French orders before the Milan shows, which start on Monday. They will then go from Milan to Florence at the end of next week.

Linda Beauchamp, vice president and men's fashion director of Saks Fifth Avenue, feels daunted by this fashion marathon.

"I'll have to see how it feels at the end of the two weeks," she said Monday. "It is tiring for us to see collections back-to-back, and I am a little disheartened at not being able to see SEHM. Paris in July has a completely different feeling, but I

doubt that I will be able to get back here for September."

Golden Thimble Award

The Dé d'Or, the Golden Thimble award for the finest haute couture collection, has been taken over by the Chanel jewelry house. Its president, Jean Bergeron, displayed a symbolic work-of-art thimble last week to Bernadette Chirac (the wife of Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris), who presents the award each season.

At the same time, Bergeron announced plans to give the Dé d'Or Chanel more international prestige by extending the composition of its jury and opening it up to all countries, even those — notably Yves Saint Laurent — who chose to opt out. The Dé d'Or, which will be presented this year on July 26, had been sponsored for 15 years by Helena Rubinstein.

STYLE MAKERS

Doppelgänger

EMOTIONS IN PLASTER

LONDON — First, cover the hand (or arm, toes, smile or grimace) in a warm, rubbery solution that feels creamy. Then wrap it with plaster bandage (the kind used for broken limbs), wet it and in about 15 minutes, you have a mold of the hand. Pour in plaster, let it set, remove the mold, and you've got a cast of the hand.

That's just the beginning for Doppelgänger, the name adopted by a partnership of the London sculptors Judy Wiseman and Simon Spracher. Their body casts include everything from Nick Faldo's grip on his golf club to an infant's grip on her father's finger.

Wiseman's living room in a north London suburb is white and spacious, with simple molding and original 1930s light fittings; its large bay window opens onto a sizable garden. Within the half-circle of the bay, two hands comfortably hold an open newspaper; off to the left is the torso of a pregnant woman, her hands cradling her stomach; a fleshy chin rests determinedly on the palms of a pair of hands, the elbows planted on drawn-up knees.

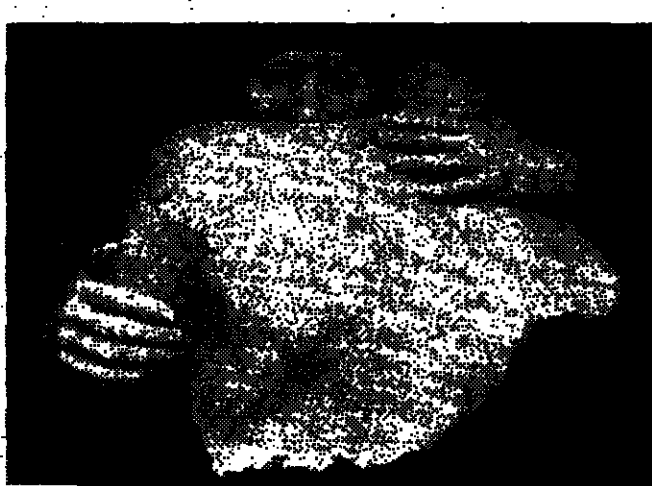
Mixed with them are pieces of Indonesian sculpture, a Matisse drawing, a large New Guinea mask, contemporary British pottery.

"Wiseman was a psychotherapist, giving shape to feelings in group activities, an easy step to the shaping of mood sculptures," Spracher, after part-time attendance at art school, was involved in making things, sometimes television props.

Their alliance, begun about 10 years ago in making soft fabric shapes, was a natural. But it took the desire to make a man bursting through a wall — "it was a feeling that needed expressing" — to move them into creative casting.

Today they take straightforward commissions: personal images like lovers holding each other, baby's hands or feet. A wine importer was cast noting a glass of wine that was mounted on a cutaway wine barrel. A dentist extracted toothy smiles for his waiting room.

"Being very good at something," said Simon, "doing it quickly, slickly, like a baby's foot, is a good



feeling, repetitious and rewarding like knitting."

These pieces provide the balance for more challenging sculptures, that demand problem-solving.

Inevitably, mention of this medium brings up the name of the U.S. sculptor George Segal. Wiseman feels that the major differences in their work are that Segal leaves his plaster rough, using the body to convey a scene. Doppelgänger smooths its work and tries to make it personal.

Often a couple will come to them, knowing they want a lasting reminder of their relationship.

"It's exciting to find what gesture is right, what best conveys them," Wiseman said. They captured the mood of two lovers in a fragment: part of a woman's face

peeks over the shoulder of a man's back, her hands uniting the two.

The finished doors, painted to resemble bronze, will be installed this summer in an education institute in Kensington.

The studio, opening onto the garden, was once the conservatory of the house. Now it holds half-filled bodies, resins, plaster and a lot of white dust. The chocolate, also a possible filling, is in the kitchen.

"We've just cast four dogs for a box at Ascot," Wiseman said in a "Doesn't everybody?" tone.

But the towering dramatic figure halfway up the stairs, crashing through a crumbling plaster wall, makes the greatest impression of all. It is shocking that the energetic figure makes no noise.

Claire Frankel

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Portugal	Esc. 31,000	17,000
Spain (incl.)	Ptas. 35,000	19,200
—hard delivery Barcelona, Bilbao, Seville	Ptas. 38,000	20,900
—hard delivery Madrid	Ptas. 51,800	25,740
Sweden (incl.)	Skr. 2,200	1,210
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SAGAS	DIVIDER	
HELP	SKA	MEN
ALAS	HUNTINGTON	
LINE	ELTON	ERIE
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DOWN

- 1 Subtle clues
- 2 Throw for (shock)

ACROSS

- 1 Kind of house or mark
- 5 Did a cowboy's job
- 10 Like to a grain of mustard
- 13 13:31
- 14 A Chase
- 15 poor dog
- 16 Lima's land
- 17 Russian Western capital?
- 19 Russian river

- 20 — the line (conform)
- 21 Vigoda and Fortas
- 22 Equivalence
- 24 Spread out ungracefully
- 26 Forever, in poetry
- 28 Geese formations
- 30 more difficult to judge
- 31 Saint-Exupéry
- 33 Dressed
- 36 Records
- 37 Capek opus
- 39 Burden
- 40 Lukewarm
- 41 Patronize a restaurateur
- 42 Peak Comb. form
- 43 Synthetic fabric
- 44 Bealeguar
- 45 Change of residence
- 47 Yawn
- 48 Spheres of action
- 51 Famed Canadian mimic
- 52 Suffles
- 57 Strange target
- 58 Profit follower
- 60 Portion
- 61 N.D. musical movement?
- 64 Summit
- 65 Type of board
- 66 Small nail
- 67 Interpret
- 68 Takes a time
- 69 Story
- 3 Figure at Vail
- 4 "The night a thousand eyes"
- 5 Riffraff
- 6 — da caccia (English-horn forerunner)
- 7 Balance
- 8 U.S.N.A. grad.
- 9 Intensified
- 10 Rejects with disdain
- 11 Spooky Indian?
- 12 Part of O.E.D.
- 13 Properly
- 18 Swerved
- 23 Greek counterpart of Mars
- 25 Farewells from
- 27 Tippler's problem
- 29 Bette Midler role
- 31 Aqua follower
- 32 Grabs
- 33 Bellow
- 34 — and for all
- 35 Asian columnist?
- 37 G.I.'s address overseas
- 40 A bus ticket
- 41 Cut intake
- 43 Completed
- 44 Barker's pitch
- 45 Emulated Cicero
- 46 Amalgams
- 50 Wisp
- 52 Caesar's earth
- 53 Type of eagle
- 54 Wear away
- 55 Get ready for a bout
- 56 Symbol of authority
- 58 Dreaded person
- 62 Parisienne's friend
- 63 Browning's "Vogel"

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INTERNATIONAL STOCKS For the Mexican Market, How High Is the Top?

By Jonathan Fierbringer

NEW YORK — The Mexican stock market has been one of the best performers in the world recently. It is up 23.3 percent this year and is the top performer for the last two and one-half years in the Financial Times world markets index. How long can this dramatic run go on?

The troubling fact is that everybody seems to be on the bandwagon. "I see 15 percent to 20 percent earnings growth over the next three years," said Robert W. Lovelace, an analyst at Capital International in Los Angeles.

He argues that the price-earnings ratios, now averaging about 9, and the price-to-book value at 1.1, are substantially lower now than when the market was at its peak before the global drop of October 1987.

A recent 8 percent decline, led by the telephone company Telefonos de Mexico, and by banking stocks, did not shake confidence.

The market rose 2 percent at the end of last week as the government proposed allowing foreign investment in brokerage houses.

Mr. Lovelace is concerned about the lack of concern. "I worry about the fact that there is nothing to worry about," he said.

The rise in the Mexican market this year, while noteworthy, has not been as broad as in the past.

Bank stocks, because of the scramble for stock ahead of the government's plan to privatize banks, and the stocks popular with foreigners — like Cifra, Telefonos and Kimberly-Clark — have risen more than the average industrial stock.

The main spur to the market has been the negotiation of a debt-reduction agreement, finalized in March, between Mexico and its commercial banks. This restored some confidence to the market and helped bring down interest rates.

The move to privatize state companies — especially President Carlos Salinas de Gortari's promise to sell the state banks — also boosted the market.

THE GOVERNMENT has opened the economy and allowed more participation by foreign investors. With returning confidence and high interest rates, some Mexicans have brought some of their investments abroad back home.

The prospect of a free-trade agreement with the United States helps buttress the long-term outlook.

"Things this year in Mexico are kind of coming together," said Antoine W. van Agtmael, president of Emerging Markets Management in Washington.

Americans have been part of the rally, with net purchases in Mexico in the first quarter of this year totaling \$86 million, according to the Securities Industry Association.

The easiest entry to Mexico is through the Mexico Fund, a closed-end country fund which traded at week's end at \$15.25, near the high for the year. The fund's price has not fallen with the Mexican market.

Also, analysts warn that buying stocks can be tricky because of insider trading that has marked the Mexican market.

"It can be like walking into a lion's cage," said Mr. van Agtmael.

The biggest threat to the market is a major devaluation of the peso.

Christopher Whalen, a trade and financial analyst in Washington and a critic of Mexico's government, thinks there will be one. He argues that Mexico's current policy of attracting foreign money with high interest rates — in the 32 percent range — on Mexican certificates of deposit could backfire.

A sudden rise in inflation, a drop in oil prices or political discord around next year's midterm elections could shake confidence and prompt investors to pull their money out. This could force a major devaluation, spreading losses far and wide.

It can be like walking into a lion's cage.

Buyout Offer For GIC

Forstmann Bid Spurs Stock Price

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Forstmann Little & Co., the leveraged buyout firm, said Monday it had agreed to acquire the diversified electronics company General Instrument Corp. in a deal valued at \$1.6 billion.

The company will pay \$44.50 in cash for each of General Instrument's common shares outstanding, and also assume or refinance existing debt.

In exchange, General Instrument agreed to amend its shareholders' rights plan, or "poison pill," and to pay Forstmann \$33 million should its board of directors accept a higher takeover bid.

Forstmann said it saw little chance of a competing higher bid. "I don't expect that there's a chance in 50" of a higher offer, said Theodore Forstmann, a general partner.

Forstmann also told reporters there were no plans for changes in management, which he said would eventually be offered a stake in the buyout.

At the close, General Instrument's stock was up \$8.875, to \$45.125, in active trading.

The deal is subject to Forstmann acquiring, through its newly formed subsidiary FLGI Acquisition, a majority of the shares on a fully diluted basis. The bid is set to expire on Aug. 13. The company said it already had received financing for the deal.

The chairman of General Instrument, Frank G. Hickey, said the offer "provides an excellent value for our shareholders."

A tender offer will begin within five business days for all General Instrument stock and will expire on Aug. 13 unless extended, Forstmann said.

After completion of the tender, any remaining outstanding shares will be converted into cash at the tender offer price.

Forstmann Little specializes in corporate buyouts. Earlier this year it was involved in the \$825 million acquisition of Chrysler Corp.'s Gulfstream Aerospace Corp.

(Reuters, AP)

German Markets Hail Union

Reuters

FRANKFURT — The euphoria that gripped the Germans as they became a single economic power over the weekend spilled into financial centers on Monday, boosting bond prices and sending stocks and the Deutsche mark sharply higher.

The key West German stock index leapt 1.9 percent in lively trading as positive signs from East Germany quelled earlier fears about monetary union and unleashed a wave of buying in German blue chips.

Dealers said volume increased throughout the session, with early price rises attracting even more buyers into the market. Overseas investors became more active in the market as confidence grew, attracted by a stronger mark, dealers said.

The DAX index of 30 leading shares surged 35.40 points to end at 1,915.47, its highest closing level since May 7. The gain more than reversed two days of losses late last week amid last-minute uncertainty about monetary union.

Dealers said a stronger mark and higher German bond prices had prompted the surge of confidence in German shares. The mark was fixed at 1.6538 to the dollar Monday in Frankfurt, compared with 1.6715 on Friday. It closed later in New York at 1.6505, down from 1.6610 Friday.

German bonds rose as well, with the yield on the government's 10-year 8.75 percent bond

falling to 8.68 percent from 8.71 percent on Friday.

"The buying hit a fairly dry market, as most traders had squared their positions ahead of the weekend because of monetary union," one stock trader said. "Prices rose almost non-stop."

Markets had feared that East Germany would spend their new Deutsche marks too quickly, prompting rises in West German inflation and interest rates. But early signs showed that East Germans were being more cautious with their newly converted savings.

The Bundesbank, the West German central bank, said East Germans withdrew just 4.5 billion DM on Sunday, far less than the 6 billion DM that the bank had forecast.

"Investors do not seem so nervous any more," one bond dealer said. "We are starting to see some sporadic buying."

Turnover had been relatively modest in German bond markets in the weeks leading up to monetary union. But on Monday there were larger orders coming into the market. One dealer said he had heard of a 50 million DM buy order placed Monday.

The dealer also said investor opinions were slowly shifting to the view that yields will not rise much beyond current levels. The average yield on West German public paper eased to 8.83 percent on Monday from 8.86 percent on Friday.

Dealers said they expected shares to continue to rise in the

near term. "If prices rise again tomorrow, it is likely they will continue to do so for some days. Some investors always hold back until they are sure the trend is upward," one said.

But analysts see German shares remaining volatile in the medium term, once initial euphoria about the smooth introduction of the Deutsche mark wears off.

"The real effects of monetary union on German companies will not be seen so quickly," said Maximilian Mudra of Bankhaus Metzler in Frankfurt. "We do not yet know how much unemployment there will be or how consumers are going to react."

Mr. Mudra said he expected shares to remain sensitive to any news, good or bad, emerging from East Germany over the next few months. "East Germany will definitely be the major factor affecting the German market."

"The long-term perspective for German shares is definitely bright," said Juergen Roethig of Baring Brothers Securities in Frankfurt. "But I have my doubts whether it can outperform other share markets in the near term."

Blue-chip stocks rose sharply across the board. Allianz AG, the big insurance concern, rose 83 DM to close at 2,648. Last week, Allianz said it had succeeded in its bid to buy 51 percent of the East German state insurer despite a counter-bid by a Cologne-led group, Colonia's shares fell 4 DM Monday to 1,195.

Pöhl Expects Low German Inflation

Reuters

LONDON — German inflation will probably be below 3 percent in 1990 despite the demands of monetary union, with prices unlikely to accelerate sharply in the next year, according to Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the Bundesbank.

Speaking at London's Institute for Economic Affairs, Mr. Pöhl said Monday these inflation levels would be a remarkable achievement. He said monetary union would not materially affect the Bundesbank's ability to steer its course of price stability.

"On present indications the inflation rate in Germany will remain below 3 percent in 1990, as it was in 1989" in West Germany, the central banker said.

"This is a remarkable result, given

that we are now in the eighth year of an economic expansion, with real growth of about 4 percent in 1989 and 1990," he said. "I do not see any likelihood of a sharp price acceleration in 1990."

Mr. Pöhl said monetary union, which began Sunday, would put additional demands on domestic resources, cutting Germany's large trade and current-account surpluses.

He said government borrowing would rise substantially, to 3.5 percent of gross national product from 1 percent in 1989.

Still, Mr. Pöhl did not expect strong inflationary pressures. "Even if the pursuit of our monetary target proves somewhat more difficult initially, this should not materially affect the Bundesbank's

ability to stay its course of price stability."

Mr. Pöhl said expectations that East Germany would save rather than spend their new Deutsche marks would help keep inflationary pressures in check.

Energy Takeover Halted

The West German Federal Cartel Office said it had stopped the planned takeover of East Germany's energy network by three West German utilities until it completes an investigation, Reuters reported from Berlin.

The cartel office said the three firms planned to acquire just over 50 percent of the entire East German energy network, comprising all brown-coal-fired and nuclear power stations.

Survey Reflects U.S. Growth in Manufacturing

United Press International

NEW YORK — The U.S. manufacturing economy showed strength in June for the third consecutive month, indicating renewed domestic economic expansion, the National Association of Purchasing Management reported on Monday.

The Purchasing Managers Index — a survey composite of order levels, prices, employment and other areas — rose to 51.1 percent in June, up from 50.7 percent in May. A reading below 50 generally indicates that the manufacturing segment of the economy is experiencing a decline. A reading above 50 usually indicates that the manufacturing portion of the economy is expanding.

"The PMI has averaged 49.1 percent for the first half of 1990," said Robert J. Bretz, chairman of the group of purchasing executives and director of materials management at Pitney Bowes Inc. "If the June level of PMI remains unchanged for the balance of the year, then past experience indicates this would be consistent with real gross national product of about 1.9 percent for 1990."

This marks the third consecutive month in which this leading economic indicator has registered over 50 percent, after declining for 11 consecutive months, he pointed out.

The optimism of purchasers was fueled by a stronger-than-expected demand, causing supplier deliveries to slow for the first time in more than a year.

This, combined with a growing number of shortages, enabled prices to increase slightly for the second time in three months, the monthly report said.

New orders rose in June for the fifth consecutive month, and at virtually the same rate of growth as in May. The new orders index inched upward to 54.9 percent, from 54.8 percent last month, indicating moderate growth ahead.

New export orders rose in June for the 30th consecutive month, and at a higher rate than in May, spelling good news for the U.S. trade balance.

The new export orders index rose to 56.5 percent, up from 54 percent in May. About 77 percent of those polled reported an increase in new export orders, the highest percentage of exporting activity since the indicator was first compiled in January 1988.

Imports declined in June for the second consecutive month, bringing more good news for the trade balance. The imports index remained on the downward at 48 percent, although a bit higher compared to its May level of 47.5 percent.

U.S. Stakes Out Its Stance On Sensitive Trade Issues

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The United States on Monday ruled out direct financial aid for the Soviet Union and warned that failure to break the U.S.-European Community deadlock over farm subsidies could throw world trade into turmoil.

Richard McCormack, the U.S. undersecretary of state for economic and agricultural affairs, said that differences are likely to emerge at next week's Houston meeting of industrial nations over how the West should help the Soviet Union, and on the 105-nation Uruguay Round of negotiations to restructure world trade.

"The Soviet economy is so enormous that an infusion of aid cannot really solve its economic problems," said Mr. McCormack.

In Washington, U.S. Trade Representative Carla A. Hills said the EC must recognize the need for fundamental reforms in agriculture during next week's meeting in Houston.

Mrs. Hills said she wanted "recognition by the Europeans that agriculture is the key" to unblocking the current round of global trade talks. She said agricultural reforms are needed in export subsidies, market access and internal support.

(Reuters, APF)

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates													July 2			
	U.S.	£	DM	FF	Lira	₪	₹	₦	₧	₦	₦	₦	₦			
American	1.00	0.7375	1.00	1.49	0.0127	0.025	1.324	2.209	7.46	3.366	2.364	1.483				
British	0.7375	1.00	1.341	2.00	0.0091	0.019	1.075	1.872	6.25	2.835	1.95	1.22				
French	0.6756	0.6756	0.6756	1.00	0.0084	0.018	1.00	1.75	5.76	2.63	1.88	1.19				
West German	0.6756	0.6756	0.6756	1.00	0.0084	0.018	1.00	1.75	5.76	2.63	1.88	1.19				
Italian	0.0127	0.0127	0.0127	0.0127	1.00	0.0004	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009				
Japanese	1.324	1.324	1.324	1.324	1.00	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08				
Spanish	2.209	2.209	2.209	2.209	0.04	1.00	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4				
Portuguese	7.46	7.46	7.46	7.46	0.0009	0.0009	1.00	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009				
Belgian	3.366	3.366	3.366	3.366	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	1.00	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009				
Dutch	2.364	2.364	2.364	2.364	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	1.00	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009				
Australian	1.483	1.483	1.483	1.483	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	1.00	0.0009	0.0009				
New Zealand	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	1.00	0.0009				
South African	1.483	1.483	1.483	1.483	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	1.00				
Israeli	3.366	3.366	3.366	3.366	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009				
Thai	1.483	1.483	1.483	1.483	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009				
Singapore	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009				
Malaysian	1.483	1.483	1.483	1.483	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009				
Indonesian	1.483	1.483	1.483	1.483	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009				
Philippine	1.483	1.483	1.483	1.483	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009				

Closures in London and Zurich. Exchange rates into each currency: New York closing rates, Toronto closing rates of 4 p.m.

Source: Reuters. All rates are for 1 unit of foreign currency against 1 U.S. dollar. All rates are for 1 unit of foreign currency against 1 U.S. dollar.

EUROPE

Ratners to Buy Kay Jewelers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Ratners Group PLC, the British jewelry retailer, said Monday it had launched a friendly bid to acquire Kay Jewelers Inc. of the United States in a deal valued at \$328.1 million.

Through the acquisition, Ratners would become the second biggest jewelry retailer in the United States, adding Kay's 500 stores to its existing 450-store U.S. chain. The largest U.S. jewelry retailer, Zales, is owned by Peoples Jewelers Ltd. of Canada.

Ratners said it would make a \$130 million (\$227 million) one-for-four rights issue to help finance the deal.

The British company said its offer has been accepted by Kay's board members, who control 34.6 percent of the U.S. concern's shares.

The aggregate sum offered for Kay common stock, to option holders and for subordinated notes, plus the value of Kay common stock already owned by Ratners, is \$328.1 million.

The deal offers one new U.S. convertible preference share in Ratners for each share in Kay Jew-

elers common stock, and involves Ratners' taking on an estimated \$200 million of Kay debt.

The one-for-four rights issue is to be made in two parts. The second \$100 million tranche can be cancelled if the deal fails to go through.

"This is an acquisition which is so good it just has to be done," said the Ratners chairman and managing director, Gerald Ratner.

The Kay's stores, located mostly on the U.S. East and West Coasts and in Texas, will fit in well with Sterling Inc., a U.S. jewelry retailer that Ratners acquired in 1987 for \$202.8 million. Sterling's business is concentrated in the Midwest.

Ratners said it plans to sell Kay's Marcus chain and its Black, Starr & Frost chain, which together have 48 outlets with sales last year of \$70.2 million.

Kay's, one of the largest jewelry chains in the United States, has seen its earnings suffer recently because of lower consumer spending on luxury goods and tighter U.S. credit policies.

For all of 1989, Kay managed only a \$196,000 profit on sales of \$420.6 million.

Regardless of the poor recent record, Ratners said the acquisition will fit in well with its plans to expand its U.S. market share.

Ratners wants to operate 1,500 U.S. stores representing 10 percent of what is described as a traditionally fragmented U.S. market.

The Kay's purchase, in doubling the number of Ratners' U.S. outlets, would increase its market share to 5.7 percent from 2.8 percent, the company said.

Analysts said that Ratners had knocked the price down from an original offer for sale earlier this year. Ratners is paying some \$850,000 per store in the deal, against an average \$970,000 per store for its previous U.S. purchases.

An aggressive British acquisition program by Mr. Ratner since he took over the running of the company from his father in 1984 has seen the number of Ratners outlets in Britain shoot from just over 100 to more than 1,000, giving the company a 25 percent share of the British market.

The company's success story has been attributed to its radical shakeup of jewelry marketing techniques.

(AFP, AP)

Tate & Lyle Drops Planned Berisford Bid

Reuters
LONDON — Tate & Lyle PLC said Monday it would not make an offer for Berisford International PLC, following its investigations into the firm.

Tate said its decision not to bid for Berisford related particularly to the value and status of certain Berisford non-sugar assets, and the possible detrimental effect of the merger on Tate's cane sugar refining margins.

In March, Berisford said it was in talks with Tate on a possible merger and on June 13 said it was still talking to a number of other interested parties.

On June 13, the U.K. Department of Trade and Industry referred Tate's proposed bid for Berisford to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

World Bank Gives Loan And Praise to Poland

The Associated Press
WARSAW — The World Bank opened its first permanent office in Eastern Europe on Monday, and gave Poland a \$250 million loan for development of natural gas resources and energy conservation.

The World Bank vice president, Will Wapenhans, lauded the economic stabilization accomplished by post-Communist Poland's shock reform plan, but urged "even more rapid" steps toward creating a market economy.

The World Bank has lent Poland a total of \$781 million for five projects since leading resumed in January. Officials said about \$2 billion more in loans are envisaged during the next two fiscal years.

The new loan, repayable over 17 years with a five-year grace period, is to help wean Poland from its dependence on inefficient and environmentally damaging coal as an energy source.

The World Bank mission in Warsaw will provide advice, technical

assistance and financial services for Poland's economic overhaul.

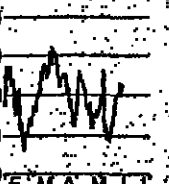
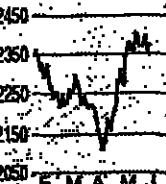
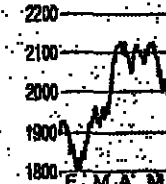
Proposed terms for a \$300 million "structural adjustment loan," representing World Bank endorsement of Poland's plan for turning the centralized socialist system into market-driven capitalism, are being reviewed by the government.

The loan is to be used to assist Poland in reorganizing its debt to the West, now estimated at \$42.2 billion.

"Whether we will be able to continue this level of operations is dependent on Poland being able to support and implement a debt-management strategy that will return it to a reasonable level of creditworthiness," Mr. Wapenhans said.

He said the "very severe contraction" of the economy, caused by the first phase of the economic reform, including a 40 percent drop in real incomes and declining industrial output, led the World Bank to "hope for even more rapid implementation of parts of the plan."

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt Commerzbank	London F.T. 100 Index	Paris C.A.C. 40		
				
Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	121.50	121.40	+0.08
Brussels	Stock Index	6286.20	6263.04	+0.37
Frankfurt	Commerzbank	2325.60	2297.30	+1.23
Frankfurt	DAX	1915.30	1879.90	+1.88
Helsinki	UNITAS	540.90	546.80	-1.08
London	Financial Times 30	1896.60	1899.90	-0.17
London	FT-SE 100	2372.00	2374.60	-0.11
Madrid	General Index	297.25	295.60	+0.49
Milan	MIB	1088.00	1100.90	-1.17
Paris	CAC 40	2029.54	2035.03	-0.27
Stockholm	Affarsverden	1325.40	1324.60	+0.06
Zurich	SBS	680.30	681.80	-0.22

Monday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month _____ Sig _____

[illegible]

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973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- o Sales figures are unaffected. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, not just the latest month or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend range are based on the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual distributions based on the following:
 - a = dividend once a year
 - b = twice a year
 - c = quarterly dividend plus stock dividend
 - d = monthly dividend
 - e = very heavy low
 - f = dividend or yield in preceding 12 months
 - g = dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 10% non-residence
 - h = dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend
 - i = dividend paid in the form of a stock split or stock action taken at latest dividend meeting
 - j = dividend in the form of a stock split this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears
 - k = dividend in the form of a stock split this year. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
 - l = dividend in the form of a stock split
 - m = price-earnings ratio
 - n = dividend or dividend or yield in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend
 - o = stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
 - p = dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash dividend or stock portion date.
 - q = new yearly high
 - r = not rated
 - s = new company or recapitalization or securities assumed by such company
 - t = when distributed
 - w = when sold
 - x = dividend in arrears
 - xx = ex-dividend
 - y = ex-dividend
 - z = dividend in stock in full
 - aa = yield
 - ab = sales in full

SPORTS/THE WORLD CUP

Maradona Stirs Italian Anger

Argentine Tries to Rally 'Home' Crowd

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Angry words flew between Diego Maradona of Argentina and Italian team members Monday as both vied for support of Italy's southerners for their World Cup semifinal match on Tuesday.

Maradona, popular in Naples after leading Napoli to two Italian league championships, has tried to pull the loyalties of the Neapolitans in Argentina's favor with allegations of mistreatment and discrimination of southerners by richer Italians in the north.

But Italian striker Salvatore Schillaci, a southerner from Sicily, responded that all of Italy is behind the national team and expects nothing less from the fans in Naples, Maradona's adopted home town.

"After so much racism, only now they scurry to remember that Naples is part of Italy," Maradona told the daily *Corriere dello Sport*.

"Now that they have slapped the Neapolitans in every possible way, someone tells them they are Italian, that only Italy counts. It is incredible, absurd, offensive," Maradona said.

Italy plays its first World Cup



match outside of Rome — which straddles the north-south divide — in Naples.

The north-south conflict in Italy has a long and emotional history. The more industrialized north developed into a prosperous region, carrying most of the economic weight in this country of some 37 million people.

Maradona said the economic gulf between north and south shows in tense social relations between residents of the two regions.

Referring to himself as a Neapolitan, Maradona said: "It is horrible to discover that there is so much racism in Italy against the Neapolitans, racism that my own national team has suffered when it played in the North."

Maradona has been jeered and whistled at every World Cup match outside Naples, especially in Milan where there is intense rivalry between AC Milan and Napoli.

But Schillaci, who comes from a working class district of Palermo and played in the second division little more than a year ago, said his spree of four goals in the World Cup has brought changes. "The insults have ended. I have dragged to my side the people who have opposed me the most."

Schillaci recalled that he had often been insulted when playing in the northern city of Milan. "But those days are over. Italy is finally reunited," said Schillaci, who plays for Juventus of Turin.

"It is not true that Maradona's city is discriminated against by the rest of Italy," Schillaci said. "The fans have no need to support him."

The mayor of Naples, Pietro Lezzi, said the people of the city know better than to be tricked by the Argentine captain.

"Maradona is a famous and great soccer champion but this time he has gone too far with opportunist statements, showing that he does not understand the difficulties of our country," Lezzi said.

The Italian coach, Azeglio Vicini, said that despite Maradona's heroics for Napoli, Naples will throw its full weight behind Italy's bid to relieve Argentina of the World Cup.

"As we drove down the freeway [into Naples] we saw many supporters waving to us. So nothing has changed here so far as Maradona is concerned," Vicini said. "The Neapolitans will be on our side, not his."

(AP, Reuters)



Giuseppe Giannini, center, was heads-up during practice drills with teammate Andrea Carnevale under the watchful eye of the Italian coach, Azeglio Vicini. Italy plays Argentina on Tuesday.

Romania Eases Transfer Rules, Slightly

Reuters

BUCHAREST — The top soccer players in Romania are free to move to Western clubs after a change of heart by the country's soccer federation on foreign transfers, but the minimum fee has been set at \$1 million.

One week after the government tried to prevent an exodus of the country's World Cup stars, Romania's soccer federation announced

new transfer rules on Monday. Under Romania's Communist dictatorship, which ended in December, the only way a player could join a foreign club was by defecting.

Last week the sports ministry recommended limiting foreign transfers to players older than 28 or with 40 international appearances. But the ministry was restructured last Thursday in a govern-

ment reshuffle and the federation hammered out a new framework for foreign transfers.

Besides demanding a million-dollar fee, the federation stipulated that players go to clubs competing in Europe's stronger leagues and that Romanian clubs could transfer only three players under 28.

There is no limit on the number of players over 28 or who already have 40 international matches.

Italian Coach Keeps Lineup For Semifinal Under Wraps

Reuters

NAPLES — The Italian coach, Azeglio Vicini, has decided not to announce his lineup for his team's semifinal against Argentina until just before the start of the match Tuesday evening.

There is growing speculation that Gianluca Vialli, who lost his place in the starting lineup to newcomer Salvatore Schillaci, might return.

It would be the Sampdoria striker's first match since the victory over the United States in the first round, after which he picked up a thigh injury.

But Vicini refused to be drawn on the subject on Monday. "Certainly Gianluca is well," was all that Vicini would say at a news conference.

Vialli, once Italy's most consistent marksman but without a goal for 14 months, trained with the squad on Monday at Napoli's San Paolo stadium, site of the semifinal.

One option for Vicini, if he decides to play Vialli, would be to move Roberto Baggio back to his more accustomed role of attacking midfielder.

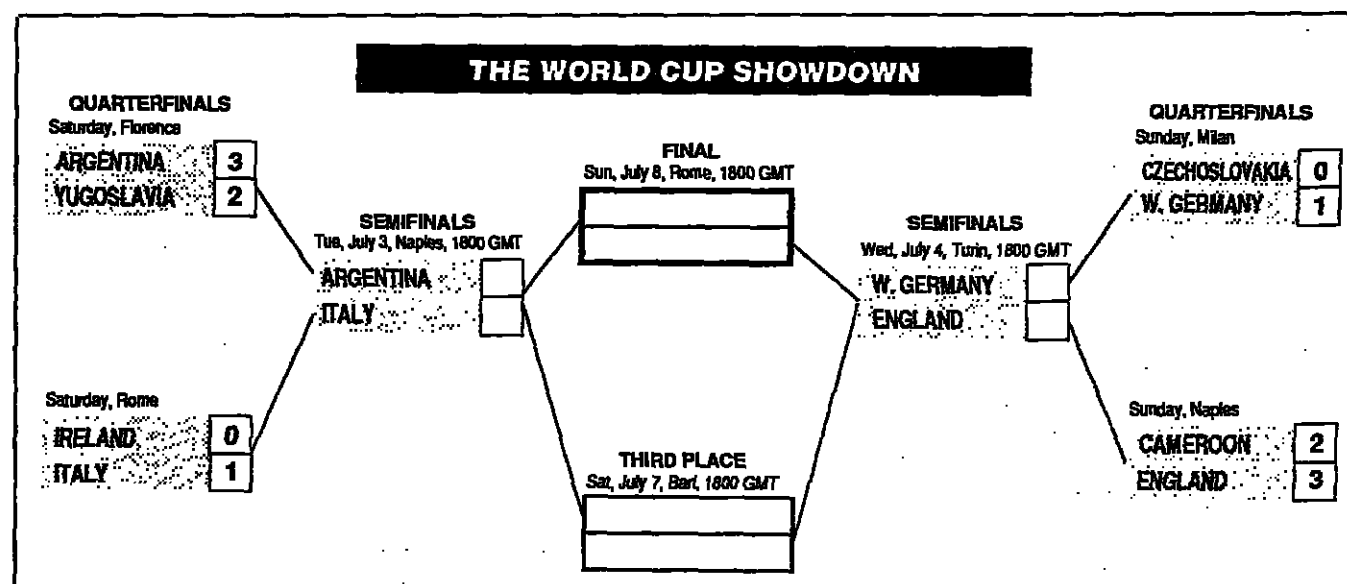
But midfielder Nicola Berti also returns from a one-match suspension.

Vicini, who has previously announced his team the day before each match, did say that he would make few changes to the team that has yet to concede a goal in the finals.

If goalkeeper Walter Zenga can hold off the Argentines for 52 minutes, he will beat English keeper Peter Shilton's World Cup record for a scoreless play.

Shilton was unbeaten for 501 minutes from the end of England's run at the 1982 World Cup to the start of the 1986 finals.

Vicini said Italy had several options for defending Diego Maradona. "But I am not going to give away our strategy before the game," he said.



VANTAGE POINT/George Vecsey

Can the United States Handle a World Cup?

New York Times Service

ROME — Sitting around the Termini station the other day, I was observing trains every few minutes, fans carrying banners, the babble of languages, soccer headlines everywhere, and steaming caffee.

"Oh, boy," I thought to myself, "I bet the 1994 World Cup in the United States will be exactly like this, except for our gap in languages and soccer and caffee and railroad trains."

Particularly railroad trains. I hate to break the news to World Cup visitors, but U.S. public officials have been trying to kill passenger trains for decades and have nearly succeeded.

After a month in Italy, I can't help but wonder if the United States was a good choice for the 1994 World Cup.

World soccer's governing body, FIFA, must be worrying, too.

The president of FIFA, Joao Havelange, wants to send Luca di Montezemolo, the director of the Italian operation, to be his delegate to the 1994 U.S. organizers.

FIFA is obviously nervous about having awarded a World Cup, for the first time, to a country that has little enthusiasm for soccer but does have television facilities, hotel chains, good telephone lines and big corporate bucks.

Having covered three World Cups in Spain, Mexico and Italy, I am increasingly aware that only the innate love of the game carries the World Cup through its moments of confusion.

Some socially conscious Italians think it is appalling to spend money on services for soccer games while black water runs from the taps of the poor in Naples.

But the hospitality of Italians and the excitement over the World Cup means that at the very last frantic moment, some telephone operator or traffic cop or bus driver makes something happen.

Also, where is the United States going to find the vast reservoir of well-bred young men and women who speak three or four languages and consider it a kick to be around the World Cup for a month, graciously assisting players, team officials, security agents and even cranky journalists?

One strength of any World Cup

effort should be soccer clubs and soccer officials already in place. The stadiums here have been upgraded or even constructed as showcases into the next century.

The United States doesn't even have a league, much less soccer stadiums.

Perhaps the silliest thing I have heard from American organizers was the glib assertion that grass will grow in domed stadiums.

The United States organizers are on more solid ground in thinking they can do better than the Italian organizers, who allowed tickets to get into the open market, resulting in half-empty stadiums in Naples, but escalating prices in Rome. (Going rate for the final game: \$2,400 or 15 times original price.)

My biggest concern is about the size of the United States. I don't care about the four time zones; the athletes are big boys and can adjust.

But using 12 to 16 sites from Seattle to Miami would be a vicious burden on visitors.

In the wonderful world of deregulation, fans would have to shell out thousands of dollars for summer air fares.

"I don't know if you've noticed, but Europeans have lots of money these days," said Werner Fricker, the president of the U.S. Soccer Federation.

With that kind of attitude, the United States is going to become more unpopular as the World Cup approaches.

My advice would be for FIFA to dispatch a full-time delegate to the United States.

Second, FIFA should insist on outdoor stadiums with real grass. Third, FIFA should insist on teams remaining in the same quadrant of the United States until the semifinals.

Fourth, FIFA should insist on the United States creating a special \$290 unlimited one-month air ticket for all fans buying tickets for the first round.

Fifth, the United States should start teaching languages, right now.

Finally, if FIFA is not satisfied by 1992, I happen to know a country where they are very good at putting things together at the last minute. And where they love soccer.

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SINGAPORE AIRLINES

SPORTS/THE WORLD CUP

Cameroon Says a Joyful Farewell

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NAPLES — It was the Cameroon players who took the victory lap around the field, waving and smiling, after England ousted them in the World Cup quarterfinals.

Then the players sang, danced and drank deep into the night with the same fervor that they had shown in their stunning World Cup campaign.

The delight of being the first African team to reach the quarterfinals and the prospect of returning home as heroes overcame the anguish of losing, 3-2, to England in extra time on Sunday night.

"We sang, drank and ate as if we had won," captain Stephen Tataw said as the team left its hotel on Monday in Caserta, in southern Italy.

"We ate spaghetti, drank champagne and beer and danced and sang because we were really excited."

"We are leaving here with prestige, in a beautiful way. We put up a good show yesterday against England and the players, the coaches and the people in Cameroon are happy."

The "Indomitable Lions" proved that African soccer can hold its own on the world stage.

"I'm sorry we are out of the tour-

namant but we have shown that Cameroon soccer and African soccer are making clear progress," veteran defender Emmanuel Kunde said after the match.

"This is very important for Africa. We have set an example to other African countries," Tataw said.

They showed that despite being mostly amateur, African soccer is catching up fast with the game in Europe and Latin America. FIFA's president, Joël Havelange, has promised that Africa will have a third spot in the 1994 World Cup finals.

"They've produced some magnificent players in that team," England's manager, Bobby Robson, said after the match. "African football has to be respected now. And they will get better."

"We were well prepared, although we had lost four players through suspension," said Cameroon's coach, Valéri N'Gompa. "But it was my team's best performance of the World Cup."

And looking back on his team's success in the finals, N'Gompa said, "The whole world has seen that African football is on the right road."

"But in 1990 it was not Cameroon that won the African [Nations Cup] Championship but Algeria. There are many strong teams in

Africa — Algeria, Egypt, Tunisia, Senegal and Nigeria."

Tight teamwork, individual play-makers and a high technical level helped Cameroon surprise unprepared audiences with a 1-0 opening-match victory over Argentina, the defending champion, and a 2-1 victory over Romania to finish first in its opening-round group.

Marring the record was a 4-0 loss to the Soviet Union with second-round qualification already ensured, but Cameroon then beat Colombia, 2-1, to reach the quarterfinals.

"We didn't come to watch from the gallery. We ourselves were not surprised by our performance," Kunde said.

Cameroon's success did not come overnight. The West African country drew all three matches in the 1982 finals in Spain and went out only because it scored fewer goals than Italy.

That success helped the top players, such as striker Roger Milla and goalkeeper Thomas Nkomo, sign contracts with foreign clubs.

It spurred other African nations such as Egypt, who drew with Ireland and the Netherlands in Group F this year, and Morocco, who reached the second round in Mexico in 1986.

But the full potential of African

soccer will not be fulfilled overnight.

"There are many problems in Africa and I think these problems will not be solved fast," N'Gompa said.

He said the absence of professional soccer was one drawback and lamented that players were not taught tactics at an early age.

Cameroon is now looking to the future.

Milla's heir apparent is François Omam Biyick, who scored the winner against Argentina and paced Cameroon's regional qualifying-round scoring with five goals.

Omam Biyick, 23, will play next season for Rennes, promoted into France's first division.

Another standout was attacking midfielder Cyrille Makoukoko, 25, from French first-division club Toulon.

"Experience gives you something," N'Gompa said. "It never takes anything away. The experience players and trainers gain will help us make more progress."

Meanwhile, N'Gompa is considering his own future. His two-year contract with Cameroon runs out in November and he must decide whether to stay on, return to his native Soviet Union or move further afield. (AP, Reuters)



England's goalkeeper Peter Shilton, right, exchanged congratulations with Cameroon's goalkeeper Thomas Nkomo after a hard match.

WORLD CUP WRAP-UP

2 Charged in Death of English Fan

BOLOGNA (Reuters) — Two Italians have been charged with threatening behavior against David Monaghan, an English soccer fan who died after being hit by a car as he ran away from the Italians, police said on Monday.

Monaghan, 26, died in a hospital after the accident in Bologna, where he had gone to watch England's second round World Cup match against Belgium.

Monaghan's friend, Lee Richardson, has alleged that the two Italians had threatened him and Monaghan, then pursued the English fans in a van. Richardson told police that Monaghan was knocked down by another car as he was trying to escape.

Victory Turns Sour in England

LONDON (Reuters) — Gangs of soccer fans went on the rampage in more than a dozen towns in England as overnight celebrations of England's victory over Cameroon turned into looting and street violence, Reuters reported from London.

Police said on Monday that they had arrested dozens of youths in the violence, which erupted from Brighton on the south coast to the northern English city of Hull.

Thais Suffer Through Commercials

BANGKOK (AP) — Soccer fans watching the World Cup on Thai television have to sit through up to 40 commercials during each match. But a barrage of complaints from news media and armchair spectators has forced local networks to reconsider their approach.

Television stations on Saturday began to overlay commercials with a small inset, allowing fans to keep up with the on-field action during the commercial breaks. On Monday, the Shell Company of Thailand withdrew its 30-second commercials from World Cup matches, saying it believed its move would have public relations benefits.

Referees Are Named for Semifinals

ROME (AP) — French referee Michel Vautrot will control Tuesday's World Cup semifinal between Argentina and Italy, FIFA announced Monday. The linesmen will be Peter Mikkelsen of Denmark and Michael Listkiewicz of Poland.

José Ramiz Wright of Brazil will referee the other semifinal between West Germany and England on Wednesday. His linesmen will be Joël Quiniou of France and Armando Perez Hoyos of Colombia.

The referee for Sunday's final has not been announced.

For the Record

Labovitz Moravitz, the Czechoslovak international, has signed a four-year contract with St. Etienne of the French first division for an undisclosed fee, club sources said on Monday.

Rafael Martín Vázquez, the Spanish midfielder, signed Monday a three-year contract with Torino, which has just won promotion to the Italian first division. Martín Vázquez told Real Madrid he did not wish to renew his contract after it expired on June 30.

Turin Readies Battle Plan for Fans

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TURIN — City authorities, police officers and English experts met on Monday to draw up security measures to control hooligans at the World Cup semifinal between West Germany and England.

Turin authorities estimated that 40,000 German supporters and 18,000 English fans will come to Turin for Wednesday's semifinal clash between two of Europe's soccer superpowers.

On Monday, the prefect's office in Turin announced a 51-hour ban on alcohol sales. The ban will run from midnight on

Monday to 3 a.m. on Thursday and cover the city, 14 adjacent communities and nearby highway service stations.

The action reflects the fear of trouble between fans of West Germany and England, whose hooligan elements have been responsible for the worst violence of the soccer tournament.

A spokesman for the prefect's office said the alcohol ban would not apply to consumption of wine and other drinks in hotels and restaurants throughout Tuesday and up to 2 p.m. on match day.

Police and city officials also

outlined other measures to prevent violence.

Police officers indicated that all fans arriving in the northern city will be searched for items that could be used as weapons.

German and English fans will be escorted to the stadium and relegated to separate sections of the stadium, which can accommodate 80,000 people.

Police sources said more than 5,000 riot policemen will be mobilized for the match. Reinforcements will be brought in from Milan, where World Cup matches have been completed.

Britain's sports minister, Colin Moynihan, will meet with the Turin prefect, Carlo Lessone, and police chief, Antonio Berardini, on Tuesday to discuss security, officials said.

Maria Magnani Noya, the mayor of Turin, had suggested that the semifinal be transferred to another city to avoid possible disturbances by fans.

The mayor cited anti-English sentiments in this northern city to explain her worries, citing graffiti appearing around the city alluding to the 1985 Heysel Stadium riots.

Thirty-nine fans, mostly Italian, were killed at the European Cup game in Brussels when Liverpool supporters attacked fans from Juventus of Turin. Most were crushed to death when a wall collapsed in the stands.

As Turin was readying its preparations, thousands of English soccer fans spent Monday making arrangements to travel north from Naples to Turin.

Most of the fans said they would travel to Turin by train or bus. Others were staying at the coastal resort of Sorrento, 40 kilometers (25 miles) south of Naples, before traveling north on the day of the game.

(AP, Reuters)



Supporters of England waved a flag with a swastika and a Union Jack during Sunday's match. A British official said few violent incidents were reported during and after the match.

Rematch of Longtime Foes

England on The Mend

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SALERNO, Italy — England began on Monday counting the costs of its dramatic 3-2 victory over Cameroon on Sunday night.

England's coach, Bobby Robson, said winger John Barnes may not play in the semifinal Wednesday against West Germany.

Robson said Barnes had aggravated a groin strain during Sunday's quarterfinal match.

"He could be out for the rest of the tournament, but the news of Mark Wright is better," Robson said.

Wright, who had seven stitches in a cut over his left eye, was more comfortable on Monday morning and his vision was good, Robson said. He said he had not ruled Wright out of contention for the semifinal.

England's other injury worry, Des Walker, was also doubtful with a leg and ankle injury that worsened during extra time on Sunday, Robson said.

Robson, who leaves his England post to coach the Dutch club PSV Eindhoven after the finals, said the stinging criticism of his team — described as tactical dinosaurs after an opening 1-1 draw with Ireland in Sardinia — had been a great motivator.

By beating a skillful and inventive Cameroon team, England showed that courage and teamwork have their place alongside technical artistry.

Many observers said it was the most exciting and entertaining match of the finals.

"I am delighted for the players and for all my staff," Robson said after the match. "They have worked so hard."

"We were told to go home after



the first match by the media and here we are in the semifinals. I believe they are virtually dancing on the streets back home. It means a lot to us all."

Midfielder David Platt gave England a 1-0 lead in the first half.

But Cameroon brought on Roger Milla as a substitute at the beginning of the second half, and he helped to engineer two goals within four minutes.

Running faster than the younger players around him, Milla broke past the English defense in the 60th minute and was pulled down in desperation by Stuart Pearce in the penalty area. Emmanuel Kunde took the penalty shot and just made it past goalkeeper Peter Shilton.

Five minutes later, Milla fed Eugene Ekeke, who shot the ball to his left and into the upper corner of the net. It looked like one more Cameroon surprise was unfolding.

But Robson inserted a fourth attacker and with midfielder Paul Gascoigne pushing the ball hard, the English went all out.

With seven minutes to play in regulation time, Gary Lineker got behind the Cameroon defense and was tripped in the penalty area by Ben Masing. Lineker then beat goalkeeper Thomas Nkomo with the penalty shot to tie the score.

The pace in extra time proved as quick as regulation. Again, Lineker got free and closed fast on Nkomo, who interfered with him. Once more, Lineker picked himself up and scored the penalty shot easily.

"For a spell I thought we were on the plane home on Monday," Robson said.

(Reuters, Washington Post)

Beckenbauer Seeks Edge

Reuters

TURIN — Franz Beckenbauer played in the last two World Cup clashes between West Germany and England with mixed results. As manager of West Germany, he now has the chance to take his personal World Cup tally against his old rivals to two victories against one defeat.

Few people expect England, far short of the heights of its long soccer traditions, to pose many problems for West Germany in Wednesday's semifinal.

But Beckenbauer himself is one of them.

"England is always a difficult opponent," he said, welcoming the rematch which, on form, should lead to West Germany's third successive appearance in a World Cup final.

"What more could football want than four teams with such a rich football history in the semifinals?" Beckenbauer said.

Italy meets Argentina in the other semifinal in Naples on Tuesday. England and West Germany produced two memorable clashes during Beckenbauer's playing days.

As a 20-year-old newcomer, he was part of the West Germany team that lost the 1966 World Cup final to England in extra time at Wembley Stadium in London.

Four years later, he had his revenge as the West Germany of Beckenbauer and Gerd Müller beat England in thrilling style to reach the semifinals of the 1970 Mexico World Cup.

Beckenbauer will have Rudi Völler back after suspension to play alongside Jürgen Klinsmann up front in a partnership that no defense has yet been able to contain.

Italian Clubs Go Shopping

Reuters

ROME — In the rich and glamorous world of Italian soccer, the next best thing to winning is shopping, and the World Cup finals have provided a hypermarket of talent.

Having swept the European soccer titles last season, Italy's 18 first division clubs have an embarrassment of choice as they scramble to complete their three-man quotas of foreign players.

The talent scouts from the clubs were out even before the 24-nation tournament kicked off in Milan on June 8, with UEFA Cup champions Juventus securing West Germany's Thomas Hässler for \$8.8 million and Brazilian defender Julio Cesar for \$2.5 million.

World Cup favorites West Germany, the South American countries and the Netherlands remain the favorite hunting grounds for the big clubs, many of which are backed by Italy's top businessmen.

"The value for money of the great players — like the Dutch and the Argentines — has not changed during this World Cup," said Napoli's general manager, Luciano Moggi, who can afford to sit back with the likes of Diego Maradona, Careca and Alemão still signed up.

"But the Germans have gone up in value and so, in part, have the Brazilians," he added.

Smaller clubs are finding they can pick up bargains from Eastern Europe.

Genoa says it has signed the tournament's top scorer so far — Czechoslovakia's Tomas Skuhravy — for about \$2.8 million, while Fiorentina and Bari signed Romanians Marius Lacatus and Florin Raducioiu, respectively, at about the same cost.

However, clubs who can afford to, prefer to stick with the tried and trusted. Despite the early exit of the Netherlands and Brazil and the scrappy performance so far of Argentina, Italian-based stars like Rudi Völler, Marco van Basten and Maradona are not for sale at any price.

"I've never had much faith in footballers from Eastern Europe, nor in the English. It's a question of adapting to our league," said Napoli's Moggi.

Yet one of the most intriguing pieces of the puzzle has still to fall into place. Juventus has already spent \$43 million at home and abroad this year on new players but has still to sign a third foreigner.

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SPORTS

Mets Get a Sloppy 3-2 Victory Over Reds

The Associated Press
This time, skill did not decide the game between the National League's two hottest teams. Some slippery turf and sloppy play took care of that.

Mackey Sasser led off the ninth inning in New York on Sunday with a bloop double, then scored when first baseman Ken Griffey Sr. threw wildly on a bunt, lifting the Mets over Cincinnati, 3-2, for their third victory in four days against the Reds.

The Mets turned all three errors into unearned runs and won for the 19th time in 22 games.

The Reds led for a total of just two innings in the four games at Shea Stadium. They still own the best record in the National League.

"We're not really concerned with them, but I guess down the road, this could be a preview of October," said pitcher John Franco, formerly of the Reds.

For now, Cincinnati's manager, Lou Piniella, was more worried about defense. The Reds began the game as the third-best fielding team in the league, but it didn't show.

"We gave them all three runs," he said. "For the most part, we've played great defensive ball all year."

A 91-minute rain delay in the sixth inning helped the Mets in the

ninth when Sasser opened against Norm Charlton with an opposite-field slice. Left fielder Billy Hatcher, who made an outstanding catch on a deep drive in the seventh, was unable to accelerate and Sasser's ball dropped in for a double.

"The outfield was very wet," Piniella said. "That hurt him." Kevin Elster followed with a

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

bunt toward the right side where Griffey, an outfielder most of his 18-year career, was making his fourth start of the season at first base.

Griffey charged in and fielded the ball cleanly, but threw past third baseman Chris Sabo. Sasser slid in safely and then trotted home with the winning run.

"I threw the ball too low," Griffey said. "It's one of those things. I rushed it and had to get it over there quick. The ball wasn't wet."

"Everyone said I would have had him at third, but I don't know if I would have had him," Griffey said.

Both teams had only four hits through eight innings as starters Ron Darling of the Mets and Danny Jackson were in command. Darling gave up three hits in six innings. Jackson allowed three hits in 5 1/2 innings.

Pirates 8, Giants 5: In San Francisco, the Pirates hit four home runs, including two-run shots by Barry Bonds, Sid Bream and Jay Bell. Jeff King snapped a 4-4 tie in the fifth with his third homer of the season.

The four homers equaled a season high for Pittsburgh, which also hit four on April 29 at San Diego. Pittsburgh had not hit more than one home run in a game since May 30.

Cubs 11, Padres 10: In San Diego, Luis Salazar's three-run homer capped a four-run rally by the Cubs in the eighth.

The Cubs started their comeback from a 10-7 deficit on Andre Dawson's run-scoring single with two outs. Salazar followed with his fifth homer off reliever Craig Lefferts.

Tigers 9, Royals 4: In Kansas City, Missouri, Jack Morris defeated the Royals for the fourth straight time with John Shelby getting two hits and two RBIs as Detroit took advantage of a shaky Royals defense. Morris allowed six hits in seven innings, struck out seven and walked none.

Shelby and Scott Lusader had RBI singles to make it 4-1 in the third. Bo Jackson dropped Dave Bergman's fly ball in center in the fifth for an error, and Shelby's RBI single made it 5-1.

Twins 4, Orioles 3: Brian Harper singled in the winning run with one out in the bottom of the ninth in Minneapolis.

Kirby Puckett walked off Gregg Olson in the ninth before Kent Hrbek, who hit a three-run homer in the fifth, singled him to second. Gary Gast's grounder forced Hrbek as Puckett took third. Harper then drilled a 1-1 pitch to center for a single and the game-winning run.

Baltimore's Cal Ripken set an American League record with his 73d consecutive errorless game at shortstop. The previous mark was held by Detroit's Ed Brinkman, who set it in 1972.

Mariners 6, Brewers 5: In Seattle, Matt Slatore drew a bases-loaded walk off Tom Edens in the 12th inning to force in the winning run as the Mariners completed a three-game sweep.

Ken Griffey Jr. singled off Paul Mirabella to open the 12th. Jeffrey Leonard hit into a fielder's choice and Edgar Martinez singled Leonard to second. Edens relieved and wild-pitched Leonard to third before hitting Tracy Jones with a pitch to load the bases. Pete O'Brien's grounder forced Leonard at home, but Edens walked Slatore on five pitches.



Andy Hawkins pitching to the White Sox, who were hitless victors.

No-Win No-Hitter: No Joy for Hawkins

Yankee Pitcher Loses on 3 Errors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — The right hand that Andy Hawkins might have thrust skyward in triumph instead was grasped in commiseration by his teammates. Shouts were replaced by whispers.

Hawkins' no-hitter on Sunday was not an occasion for joy. The New York Yankees, by record the worst team in baseball, made three critical errors in the eighth inning and lost, 4-0, to the White Sox.

"I'm stunned," Hawkins said. "I never envisioned a no-hitter like this. You expect to walk off the field shaking hands with a lot of jubilation."

Hawkins, as the pitcher for the visiting team, completed his no-hitter when his team was retired in the top of the ninth. Had the Yankees tied the game or gone ahead, he would have had to return in the bottom of the inning.

"I have mixed emotions," he said. "It feels good, personally. I'm as happy as I can be on one side, but on the other side I'm 1-5."

Hawkins had walked three and faced only two batters over the minimum when disaster struck with two out in the eighth.

Sammy Sosa grounded to third, but Mike Blowers fumbled the ball and his throw to first failed to get Scott. The scoreboard flashed hit, but the official scorer, Bob Rosenburg, had not yet made a call. He waited for the television replay, then called it an error.

Ozzie Guillen and Lance Johnson drew walks to load the bases before Robin Ventura tied to left. Rookie Jim Leyritz, fighting swirling winds and a brilliant sun, dropped the ball and three runners scored. Ivan Calderon then fled to right and Jesse Barfield, bothered by the same wind and sun, had the ball glance off his glove for the third error of the inning, with Ventura scoring. Hawkins then got Dan Pasqua on a pop to short, but the damage was done.

"You are aware of a no-hitter when you reach the fifth and sixth innings," Hawkins said, "but I never envisioned it would be like this."

The Yankees' manager, Stump Merrill called the performance by Hawkins "incredible."

"In all my years," he said, "I've never seen anything so incredible."

You're not going to see a better performance. We gave them six outs in the eighth inning. As far as I'm concerned, he pitched a nine-inning no-hitter."

He called Hawkins "a class act." "He went right up to Leyritz in the dugout and told him to forget about it," Merrill added.

"It was very windy," said Leyritz, a rookie brought up from Columbus on June 8. "The ball was right at me. I made a wrong move. I tried to catch up to it, and when I did I couldn't hold it in my glove."

Sunday will always be one of two dates that will forever mark Hawkins' 1990 season. The other is June 8, a Friday afternoon in Baltimore. Hawkins, 30, had his bag packed and was ready to fly home to Texas, his career as a New York Yankee apparently over.

The fact he is still with the team is simply a matter of fate. An injury to Mike Witt that night gave Hawkins a second chance.

"I never doubted my ability," he said Sunday. "I never felt that I didn't belong in the big leagues and didn't deserve to play with the Yankees. Hopefully, this will alleviate any doubts that anyone has had about me."

Hawkins hit a personal low on June 5 in Boston when he lasted just a third of an inning against the Red Sox, giving up three hits, three walks and five runs.

The next day, following a 9-8 loss, with the Yankees in last place in the American League East, Dent was dismissed. Two days after that, with Hawkins holding a 1-4 record and an 8.01 earned run average, the Yankees gave the right-hander two options: accept a demotion to the minors or be released.

Hawkins, who is in the second year of a three-year, \$3.6-million contract he signed as a free agent, chose his release. But the next night, Witt hurt his elbow against the Orioles. So Hawkins stayed.

"I had never even considered not pitching for the Yankees," he said. "I never wanted to pitch anywhere else. But when somebody says they don't want me, it hurts. Of course it hurts."

Hawkins relieved Witt that night, and in his three starts since then, he has a 1.95 ERA, but no victories. His ERA for the season has dropped to 5.80. (AP, NYT)

No-Hit Loss for the Record Books

By Thomas Rogers

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Andy Hawkins of the New York Yankees became the first modern pitcher to lose a no-hit game with an eight-inning complete-game effort on Sunday.

The no-hitter was the third since Friday and the season's sixth. The record for no-hitters in a season is seven, set in 1917, and this season is not half over.

The effort by Hawkins followed those of Randy Johnson of Seattle on June 2, Nolan Ryan of Texas on June 11 and those of Dave Stewart of Oakland and Fernando Valenzuela of Los Angeles on Friday. Mark Langston and Mike Witt of California combined for the year's first no-hitter on April 11.

There have been 14 losing no-hit efforts in baseball history. The only other eight-inning loss was suffered by Charles King of the Chicago Cubs in a Players League game on June 21, 1890. He lost to Brooklyn, 1-0, in a game called after eight innings.

Two no-hit games were lost in nine innings: On April 23, 1964, Houston's Ken Johnson fell, 1-0, to the Cincinnati Reds, and on April 30, 1967, Steve Barber and Stu Miller of the Baltimore Orioles lost, 2-1, to Detroit.

There have been nine games in which the starter completed nine innings of no-hit pitching but eventually gave up a hit and lost in extra innings. The most famous of those efforts was by Harvey Haddix of the Pittsburgh Pirates, who pitched 12 perfect innings — retiring 36 consecutive batters — but gave up one hit in the 13th and lost, 1-0, to the Milwaukee Braves in 1955.

Other pitchers to lose both their no-hit effort and the game in extra innings were Harry Melton of Brooklyn in 1906, Earl Moore of Cleveland in 1901, Leon Ames of the New York Giants in 1909, Thomas Hughes of the Yankees in 1910, James Scott of the Chicago White Sox in 1914, James (Hippo) Vaughn of the Chicago Cubs in 1917, Bobo Newsome of the St. Louis Browns in 1934 and Jim Maloney of Cincinnati in 1965.

In 1956, Cincinnati's John Kippstein, Hershel Freeman and Joe Black combined to keep Milwaukee without a hit for nine innings, but Black allowed a hit in the 10th and the Reds lost in 11 innings, 2-1.

Hawkins was not the first Yankee to lose a no-hitter. In 1910, Hughes no-hit Cleveland for nine innings, gave up a hit in the 10th and lost in 11 innings, 5-0.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE young player receives attention for being the youngest to win this or that, but does anyone note the middle-aged player who lasts longest at the top and continues to stack up prizes when most of his generation have either left the arena or are just along for the ride?

Today's middle-aged marvel is Viktor Korchnoi, formerly of the Soviet Union but now living in Switzerland. At age 59 Korchnoi is supposed to be undergoing a pronounced decline, but don't try to tell his defeated opponents that. Korchnoi won the double-round-robin Max Euwe Memorial Tournament in Rotterdam, the Netherlands, May 10 to 17, with a 4-2 score. His defeated grandmaster colleagues were Mikhail Gurevich of the Soviet Union, 34-24, Jan Timman of the Netherlands, 31, and Nigel Short of Britain, 19-49. Timman is 40 years old, Gurevich, 51, and Short, 25. That Korchnoi competes with a youthful energy can be told from his incisive defeat of Gurevich in the fourth round. Gurevich is a member of a group of Soviet players who have recently repopularized the Dutch Defense, both the Stonewall Variation with 3...e6 followed by ...d5, and the Leningrad Variation with 3...g6 and 5...Bg7.

As against 4 Nf3, the flank development 4 Nh3 neither blocks the g2 bishop nor the f2 pawn, and it also keeps the option of later playing Ng5 or Nf4. As for the diminished influence of this knight in the center, Black would get into quick trouble if he tried to exploit it by 5...e5?

1. d4 d5 2. Qd8 Kd8 3. Bg5 Nbd7 9 O-O O-O 10 e4 is powerful for White.

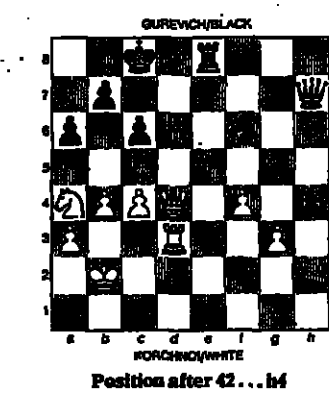
Gurevich's 7...e5 was surely motivated by the thought that he had better hurry before Korchnoi could complete his attack in the center with e4.

After 9...Qc7, routine play would see Black recover his pawn with a strong center. But Korchnoi had no qualms about spurring on an attack with 10 h5! e5 11 h6! Bf8 12 Nh5. On 12...Rg8 13 Nf6 Qf6, he unveiled the key tactic — the sacrifice of his king bishop with 14 Bg5!

Gurevich declined it in view of 14...cd 15 Nd5 Qd8 (15...Qc7? 16 f4! Qc7? 17 Nf6 drops a queen) 16 Qd4 Rg6 17 e7! Bf7 18 Qh8 19 Qh7 Qd5 20 Qg6 Kd7 21 Rh5 with an h6 pawn worth at least a piece.

In this hypothetical line, he could also have tried 16...Bc7 17 Nf6 Kf6 (not 17...Kc7? 18 Ng8 Bg7 19 Bg5) 18 Qh8 Bb4, but, according to Korchnoi, neither player saw this possibility. When it was shown to Korchnoi later, he quickly produced 19 c5! Rb8 20 Nh7 Bc7 21 Ng5 Bg5 22 Bg5, which gives White four pawns for his piece and excellent winning chances. Gurevich, quite properly intimidated, went into 14...Bc7 15 Bc6 Qc6, which allowed Korchnoi to play the c5! 16 e4! Bb6 17 Qc3! f6 18 Qc4 Rg6 19 Bc3, yielding White a clear advantage in view of the awkwardly placed bishop at h6. Very soon Korchnoi's 22 Rh5! Rh6 23 Bg5 won a decisive pawn.

Gurevich hoped to get rid of a pair of pawns with 42...h4 but had not foreseen the terrific power of Korchnoi's 43 Qd6!, threatening 44 Nb6 mate. The younger



player had relied on 43...Re2 44 Kh3 Nd5, but beyond his horizon there lay 45 Nb6! He immediately saw that 45...Nb6 allows 46 Qd8 mate and gave up.

DUTCH DEFENSE			
White	Black	White	Black
1. d4	1... d5	1. d4	1... d5
2. Qd8	2... Kd8	2. Qd8	2... Kd8
3. Bg5	3... Nbd7	3. Bg5	3... Nbd7
4. e4	4... e5	4. e4	4... e5
5. h5	5... e4	5. h5	5... e4
6. h6	6... Bf8	6. h6	6... Bf8
7. Nh5	7... Qf6	7. Nh5	7... Qf6
8. Bg5	8... Qc7	8. Bg5	8... Qc7
9. O-O	9... O-O	9. O-O	9... O-O
10. e4	10... e5	10. e4	10... e5
11. h5	11... e4	11. h5	11... e4
12. Nh5	12... Bf8	12. Nh5	12... Bf8
13. Nf6	13... Qf6	13. Nf6	13... Qf6
14. Bg5	14... Qc7	14. Bg5	14... Qc7
15. Nd5	15... Qd8	15. Nd5	15... Qd8
16. Qd4	16... Rg6	16. Qd4	16... Rg6
17. e7	17... Bf7	17. e7	17... Bf7
18. Qh8	18... Qd5	18. Qh8	18... Qd5
19. Qh7	19... Qd4	19. Qh7	19... Qd4
20. Qg6	20... Kd7	20. Qg6	20... Kd7
21. Rh5	21... Bc7	21. Rh5	21... Bc7
22. Bg5	22... Rh6	22. Bg5	22... Rh6
23. Bg5	23... Rh6	23. Bg5	23... Rh6

BOOKS

LION MOUNTAIN

By Mustapha Tili. Translated by Linda Coverdale. 180 pages. \$18.95. Arcade/Little, Brown, 34 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. 02108.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

THE sunlight of North Africa bears down on the villagers in Mustapha Tili's poetic novel, "Lion Mountain."

The unnamed village could be in Al-Abat Camus's Algeria, but it is more likely in Tili's Tunisia. The author is a Tunisian who writes in French and resides in New York.

Like Camus, he is a moralist with a story to tell, a story that begins quietly and then soars above the landscape of the home place in a widening gyre.

Lion Mountain is more than physically beautiful. It is sacred:

"Yes, that's the way it really was for the villagers. In their vision of the world — and above all in the eyes of the imam, that vigilant guardian of the Law — the natural order of things was profoundly at one with the moral and judicial order."

Horis is the heroine of "Lion Mountain." By the time we meet her she is already an elderly widow, bringing up two sons — the executor of the novel, who lives in New York, and his younger brother, who is studying to be a "doctor" in Paris.

Actually, Younger Brother, as he is called, is majoring in revolutionary activity. In the eyes of these proud but generally uneducated villagers, all sons who study abroad are considered doctors.

A woman of great dignity, Horis regards herself as the descendant of warrior lords who once fled Andalusia and swept across the Mediterranean crescent. With the help of two employees, she raises various seasonal crops.

In the beginning, the village is under the French protectorate. The widow gets along with the local French officials, who do not disturb her tranquility.

If there is a feeling of anti-colonialism on higher levels, it has not filtered down to Horis, nor has it affected the theocratic domination of the village by its local leader. In this Muslim village, there is mutual respect between the farmers and colonial officials.

Strangely, trouble arrives after independence when the French depart and the Tunisian patriots take over. A petty martinet moves into the village, representing the single party in power.

While the president of the country sits in his palace by the sea — the author angrily calls him "the Great Madman" — his representatives want to enroll all adult males in the party. Tili could be describing tyrannies with one-party rulers or military dictators in every corner of the world when his narrator-spokesman says:

"And what tidings did this inspired messenger bring? That the Party was the Motherland. That everyone should prove his great worth by acquiring a Party card — upon payment of a certain sum, of course."

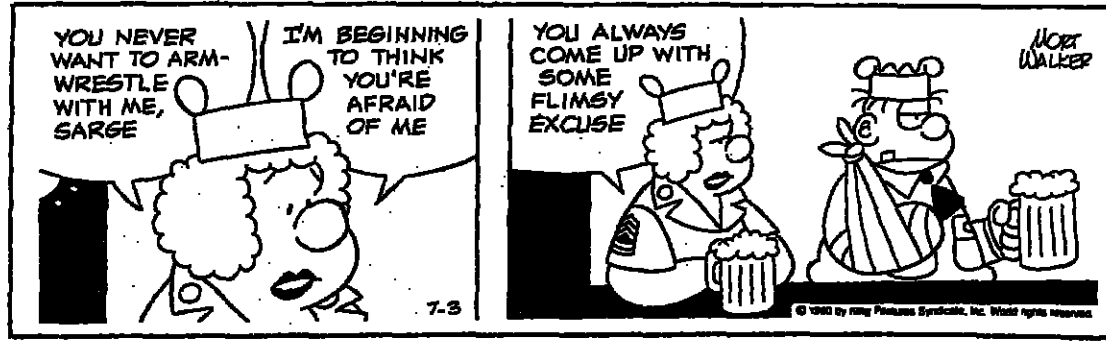
In "Lion Mountain," Tili has written an elegant novel whose characters bear universal truths.

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

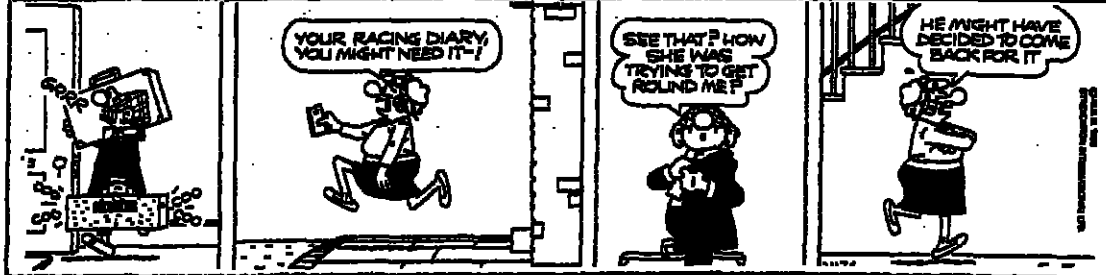
PEANUTS



BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



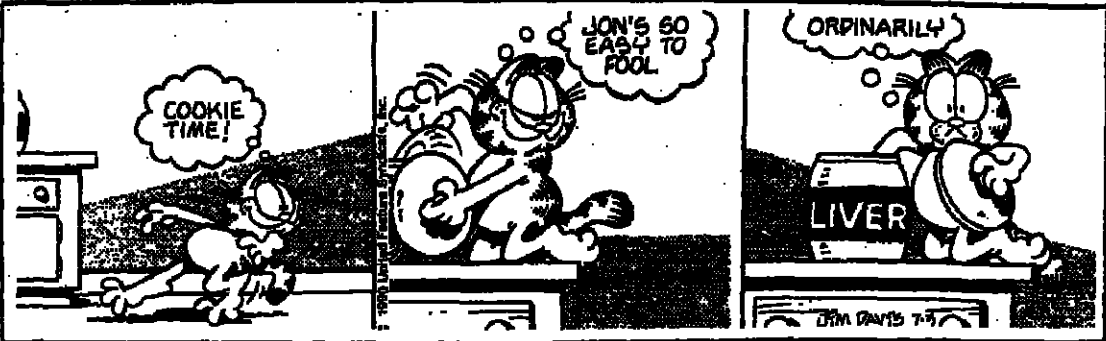
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



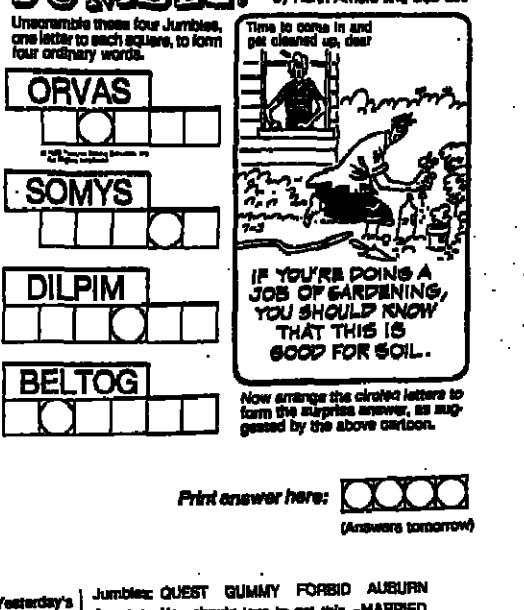
DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



Yesterday's Jumble: QUEST GUMMY FORBID AUBURN Answer: You should love to get this—MARRIED

SPORTS

Graf Ousts Capriati in Straight Sets

Edberg Eliminates Chang, Lendl and Navratilova Gain

The Associated Press

WIMBLEDON, England — Steffi Graf showed Jennifer Capriati how much the 14-year-old has to learn about grass-court tennis.

Using powerful forehands, slicing serves and a rock-solid net game, the top-ranked Graf beat her youngest challenger in straight sets to reach the quarterfinals.

Graf, 21, won 6-2, 6-4 in a Centre Court match eagerly awaited — and closer than the score looked. Refreshed by a quick weekend trip

home to West Germany, Graf won the big points and kept the young American from setting the rhythm.

Most of the seeded survivors in

WIMBLEDON

the men's and women's draws advanced Monday as the second week of this upset-riddled event began.

Boris Becker, Stefan Edberg, Brad Gilbert and Ivan Lendl were winners among the men. Martina Navratilova, Monica Seles and Gabriela Sabatini gained the women's quarterfinals.

Capriati, who at No. 12 was the youngest seed in Grand Slam history, showed the type of play that has raised her ranking in the four months since she turned pro.

She served well, ran down shot after shot and matched Graf's baseline firepower. But she rarely came to the net and Graf wrapped it up with her trademark, a forehand down the line and buried in the corner on her third match point.

"The forehand," Capriati said. "I had always heard about that forehand. It's just a bullet."

It was a smile of relief that covered Graf's face as she shook Capriati's hand at the net. Her reign at the top has been under fire, with Seles, 16, beating her twice in a row and Capriati climbing fast. And then there is the threat of Navratilova, 23, who is seeking a second Wimbledon title.

Seles won easily. If she can beat

Navratilova, the two will meet in the semifinals.

The most dramatic match of the day may have been the last. No. 7 Gilbert saved two match points and survived 23 aces to beat David Wheaton, 6-7, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4, 13-11, in 4 hours, 10 minutes.

Becker and Edberg turned Centre Court meetings of champions into routs, and Seles scored a quick and clean victory over an out-matched American.

Navratilova also won comfortably, making the quarterfinals for the 16th consecutive year. Lendl had a tougher time before beating another U.S. opponent to reach the fourth round.

Becker, the defending champion, beat Pat Cash, the 1987 champion, 7-6, 6-1, 6-4. Cash was a wild-card entry but had looked strong in the previous three rounds.

Edberg, the 1988 Wimbledon champion and runner-up last year, beat Michael Chang, the 1989 French Open winner, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.

Seles won her 36th match in a row, taking just 45 minutes to beat Ann Henricksson of the United States, 6-1, 6-0.

Next for Seles is a stiff test — Garrison, who eliminated 10th-seeded Helena Sukova, 6-3, 6-3, and has not dropped a set so far.

Navratilova, the No. 2 seed, registered a 6-3, 6-3 victory over 14th-seeded Judith Wiesner of Austria.

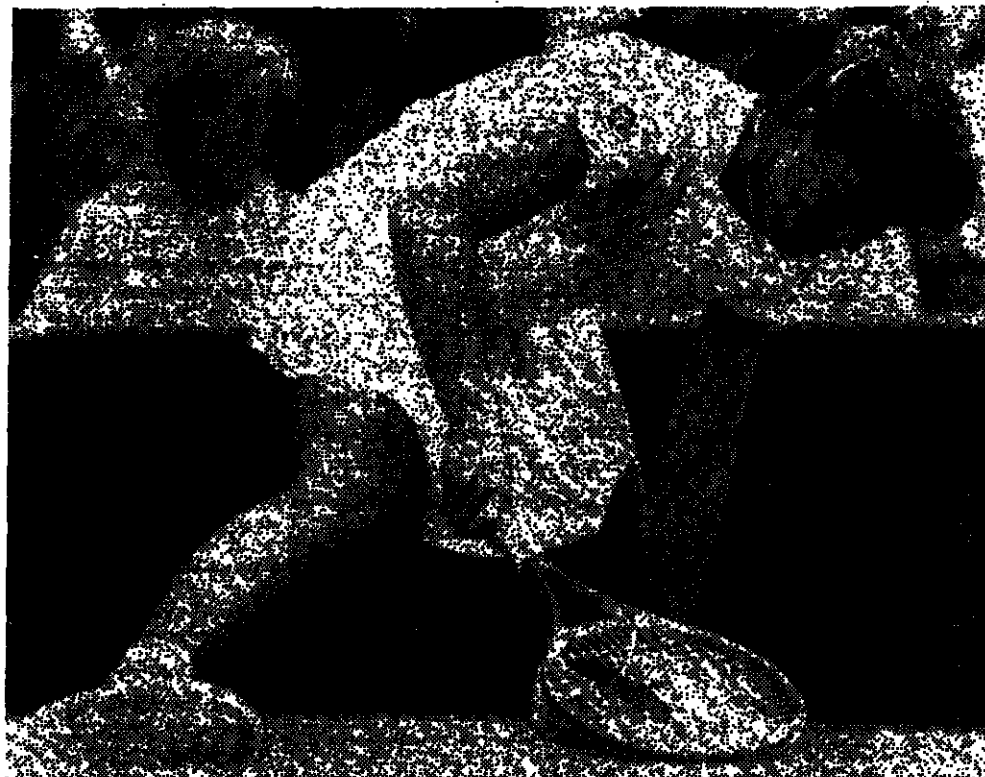
Lendl, the men's top seed, stayed on course to finally end his quest



Boris Becker of West Germany, above, issued a self-motivating cheer. But he had little trouble winning in straight sets against Pat Cash of Australia, who winced at his performance during the Centre Court match that featured two past Wimbledon champions.



Steffi Graf of Germany, right, hit a backhand shot during her match against Jennifer Capriati.



Against Steffi Graf, Jennifer Capriati slipped, and she failed to overcome the defending champion.

for a Wimbledon title, but he had a tougher-than-expected time.

He beat Bryan Shelton, an American ranked 125th in the world, 7-6, 6-4, 6-4, in a match that had been suspended by darkness at one set apiece Saturday.

In other fourth-round action, No. 4 Sabatini beat Nathalie Tauziat of France, 6-2, 7-6; seventh-seeded Katerina Maleeva defeated Nathalie Hennehan of France, 6-3, 6-0; 11th-seeded Natalia Zvereva of the Soviet Union beat Brenda Schultz of the Netherlands, 6-2, 6-

2; and 13th-seeded Novotna of Czechoslovakia beat Patty Fendick of the United States, 6-2, 6-4.

Graf quickly showed that the distractions of family problems and a sinus ailment that sent her home for treatment Friday would not be a factor on Centre Court.

She broke Capriati in the first game and again in the seventh, holding off two game points there, then serving out the set. Capriati showed her strength in the final game of the set, saving two set points on a backhand passing shot and a backhand lob, but Graf got a

third chance with a winning volley and closed the set with an ace.

Capriati looked stronger as the second set opened. She held her first two service games and gave Graf fits with backhand passing shots down the lines. But at 2-2, 30-15, Capriati started making mistakes, with an open-court overhead sailing long and a forehand hitting the net. She saved that break point on a Graf error, then netted a backhand and Graf completed the break when a backhand approach shot by Capriati went wide.

Graf held for 4-2 on an ace, an

overhead winner after two great gets by Capriati, a backhand long and a forehand volley winner. Forehands continued to win points in the seventh game, but Capriati held for 4-3 and again for 5-4, saving one match point on a long service return. She was helped there when the umpire overruled a line judge's call.

The game marked a momentary pause. An ace and two service winners gave Graf double-match point. She netted a forehand, then fired the final forehand winner.

Trevino Outduels Nicklaus to Win Senior Open

By Jaime Diaz

PARAMUS, New Jersey — Jumping ahead early and outdueling Jack Nicklaus in a classic battle down the stretch, Lee Trevino won his first U.S. Senior Open at Ridgewood Country Club here.

Trevino, 50, fired a final-round five-under-par 67 on Sunday for a 72-hole total of 13-under 275 to beat Nicklaus by two shots. Chi Chi Rodriguez, Mike Hill and Gary Player tied for third at 281.

With the sixth victory of his rookie year on the Senior Tour, Trevino is the fifth player to win both the U.S. Open and Senior Open.

And as was the case in his U.S. Open victories in 1968 and 1971, the runner-up was Nicklaus. Trevino also ended Nicklaus' edge over him in senior events. Before Ridgewood, Nicklaus had won two of the three senior tournaments the pair had played in together.

Nicklaus, who began the final day with a one-shot lead over Trevino, Player and Dent, did not make his first birdie until the ninth hole, when he trailed by three shots. He rallied on the back nine with four birdies to pull within one shot of Trevino with three holes remaining, but a bogey on the 71st hole ended his chances.

Trevino, playing ahead of Nicklaus, answered his rival's birdies with two of his own on the 69th and 70th holes, and clinched victory with solid pars on the final two holes.

Trevino, playing with Dent, got off to a shaky start on the first hole when a poor short-iron approach left him 45 feet (13 meters) from the hole. But he holed his par putt from five feet, breathed a sigh of relief and embarked on a streak that gave him control of the tournament.

He holed an 18-foot downhill putt for a birdie on the 553-yard (504-meter) par-five second hole to tie Nicklaus and Dent at nine under.

On the par-four third, he hit an enormous drive over the corner of



A victorious Lee Trevino, right, getting congratulations from his longtime rival, Jack Nicklaus.

the dogleg and drilled a short iron approach to two feet, then made his tap in to stay tied for the lead.

After an hour-long delay for a passing thunderstorm, Trevino parred the par-five fourth. He then birdied the sixth to go 11 under, one better than Dent and three better than Nicklaus and Trevino.

Trevino's lead fell to one when he drove into the deep right rough on the 545-yard par-five 19th hole.

Meanwhile, Nicklaus bunkered his tee shot on the 197-yard par three 12th. His explosion left him an uphill 10-footer, which he made to stay within a shot.

Then, facing a difficult chip in front of the 14th green after hitting

a poor tee shot on the hole, Nicklaus bogged, increasing Trevino's lead to three.

But moments after Trevino parred the 17th, Nicklaus holed a six-footer for a birdie on the 15th to cut the lead to two. He then birdied the 16th, coming to the par-five 17th down a shot. He hit a one-iron off the tee and then an iron from the fairway to leave a vital third shot 125 yards from the pin. But Nicklaus missed the shot, leaving it short of the green, and failed to get up and down for par, leaving out a five-footer that would have kept him a birdie away from a playoff.

But Trevino bogged the 10th hole, and when Nicklaus birdied the par-four 11th to close to within two shots, the tournament had come down to what had been anticipated all week: a showdown between Nicklaus and Trevino.

Trevino's lead fell to one when he drove into the deep right rough on the 545-yard par-five 19th hole.

Meanwhile, Nicklaus bunkered his tee shot on the 197-yard par three 12th. His explosion left him an uphill 10-footer, which he made to stay within a shot.

Then, facing a difficult chip in front of the 14th green after hitting

SIDELINES

Argentina Wins Disrupted Tour Stage

NANTES, France (Reuters) — Moreno Argentin of Italy, a former world cycling champion, won the third stage of the Tour de France on Monday after a protest by farmers forced organizers to re-route the race.

Argentin, the 1986 world champion, confirmed the form that has won him two classics this season with a breakaway 30 kilometers (18.5 miles) from the finish, coming in two minutes, 29 seconds, ahead of the pack. Steve Bauer of Canada, who took a 10-minute lead over the main favorites on Sunday, retained the overall leader's route at the 87th kilometer to avoid a demonstration by angry sheep farmers who chopped down trees and spread manure across the road. The detour added five kilometers to the 228-kilometer stage.

Member of French Rugby Squad Dies

NOUMEA, New Caledonia (AP) — Dominique Bouet, a prop forward for the French rugby union side, was found dead in bed in his hotel room here Monday morning by a teammate hours after celebrating the end of the team's tour of Australia.

Bouet, 26, died overnight Sunday from "natural causes," according to the police, but an autopsy is planned. The French coach, Jacques Fouroux, said Bouet died from a heart attack brought on by suffocation. Bouet, who played for the rugby club in Dax, in southwestern France, was capped five times for France and played his last international match against Australia in the third test in Sydney on Saturday, which France won. The French team arrived in Noumea on Sunday to wind down and according to a member of the French team Bouet "died within hours of celebrating" the end of the tour.

Levi Is 2-Shot Winner in U.S. Golf

CROMWELL, Connecticut (AP) — Wayne Levi, twice a runner-up in the Greater Hartford Open, shot a 67 in the tournament on Sunday to beat Mark Calcavecchia and three others by two strokes for his third victory of the season.

Levi, who lost last year when Paul Azinger chipped in from 40 feet (12 meters) on the final hole, completed 72 holes at 13-under-par 267. He had five birdies and two bogeys in the final round in becoming the PGA Tour's first three-time winner this year.

For the Record

Jury selection began Monday in U.S. District Court in New York in the trial of the boxing promoter Don King's suit against James (Buster) Douglas, the world heavyweight champion, for breach of contract. (UPI)

Steve Beckley of Britain set a javelin world record of 89.58 meters (97.58 yards) in his first throw at an international meet in Stockholm on Monday. He bettered the record of 89.10 meters set this year by Patrik Bodén of Sweden. (AP)

Quotable

"Any Hawkins of the New York Yankees after losing a complete-game no-hitter against the Chicago White Sox, 4-0: 'You dream of throwing a no-hitter. The thought of a loss never crossed my mind. You expect to walk off that field and shake everybody's hand like you've seen a thousand times before.'"

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

Central League				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	42	38	.525	0
Toronto	37	43	.463	5
Cleveland	37	43	.463	5
Detroit	37	43	.463	5
Baltimore	34	46	.427	8
Los Angeles	34	46	.427	8
New York	34	46	.427	8
Chicago	34	46	.427	8
San Francisco	34	46	.427	8
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